The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5511. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Continued Discussion of the Alabama Claims in the London Press.

Immense Meeting at Belfast on the Irish Church Question.

Proposition of Isabella to Abdicate in Favor of Her Son.

Late and Interesting Intelligence from China and Japan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times, Pall Mall Gazette and Spectator Again on the Alabama Question—The Irish Church Question—Great Meeting at Belfast.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22.

The *Times* this morning has another editorial on the *Alabama* question, suggested by the recent speech of Mr. FORSTER. The *Times* says that England has equal cause of complaint against America. Great Britain resisted the temptation to recognize the South, thereby inflicting sufferings on her own people, disobliging an ally, and, in fact, declared in favor of the North, and is now misunderstood, and accused of hostility and selfishness.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* (an independent paper) also has a leading article on the *Alabama* claims question. The writer says: "Whatever England did in respect to the Americans, France did, and ten times more; for nothing but our refusal of her invitation to recognize the Southern Confederacy saved the North from a more trying and doubtful contest."

The *Weekly Spectator*, (Whig,) published to-day, also discusses the question. The truths told by Mr. FORSTER, the old and staunch friend of America, must teach the Americans how universal the resistance would be if Mr. SUMNER's demand were seriously pressed.

SIR FRANCIS HEAD had communicated several additional official documents to prove the assistance extended by America to the Canadian revolt in 1837. He asserts in his letter accompanying the documents that Mr. SUMNER's language applies to that case as well as to the case of the *Alabama*, but that the English Government never received or claimed indemnity.

One of the greatest meetings ever assembled was held in Belfast, Ireland, to-day, to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. It is estimated that nearly two hundred thousand people were present.

SPAIN.

The Cortes on the Monarchy Question—Comments of the Republican Journals—A Proposition from Isabella—Resignation of the Minister for the Colonies.

MADRID, Saturday, May 22.

The Republican newspapers of this city assert that the recent vote of the Cortes has only deferred the scheme for a Federal Republic, not defeated it. A Republic, sooner or later, must come, through the want of a monarchy and the absence of unanimity on the part of the majority of the Cortes.

Queen ISABELLA has proposed to abdicate in favor of her son, the Prince of Asturias. GONZALES BRAVO, her former Prime Minister, and others have advised her otherwise.

ADELARDO LOPEZ DE AYALA, the Minister for the Colonies, has resigned.

In the Cortes yesterday article 34 of the national Constitution was adopted. The Civil Marriage bill has been introduced.

DENMARK.

Effect of the Rejection of the St. Thomas Treaty.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22.

The rejection of the treaty for the sale of St. Thomas by the United States Senate causes much irritation at Copenhagen.

GERMANY.

Arrival of Baron Gerolt at Berlin.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 22.

Baron VON GEROLT, the Prussian Minister at Washington, has arrived in this city.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the China at San Francisco—Her Advices—Unsatisfactory Condition of Political Affairs in Japan—The Opening of Yeddo a Dead Letter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, May 20.

The steamer *China*, from Hong Kong April 19, and Yokohama 30th, has arrived. She experienced a heavy monsoon on the route to Yokohama, and from thence strong southwest winds to this port. She brings 1,210 passengers and 1,210 tons of cargo. The passengers for New-York are Thomas Ely, N. J. Comstock, J. Parsons, Rev. Mr. Todd and wife, Captain J. G. Creighton, C. D. Southall, John C. Howard, and Louis Vallidar. For Europe, Cap'ain DANNY, R. A., and six others. The *China* brings the following Japanese advices:

The condition of political affairs was unsatisfactory. The Mikado had left Kiolo for Yeddo, where a General Congress of the Princes of the Empire were expected to assemble, by command of the Mikado, in a few weeks. The report that several of the leading Daimios had surrendered their territories and sovereign rights and privileges to the Mikado was confirmed. The Imperial fleet had left for Hakodadi to attack and oust the Teguwa Klaw, but owing to an accident to the machinery of the ram *Stonewall*, the fleet put back and anchored at Urgabay. Great excitement prevailed at Hakodadi, in expectation of the attack by the forces of the Mikado. One of the leaders of the Teguwa was assassinated for advocating surrender to the Mikado. A steamer belonging to the Japanese Government was blown up while anchored off Yeddo. The powder magazine was accidentally ignited. It is reported that sixty lives were lost. The opening of Yeddo remained a dead letter, owing to a blunder of the Government, which placed every difficulty in the way of business being freely transacted. The urgent remonstrances of the foreign Ministers had caused the Japanese Government to take steps to remedy the current evil. The business in Yokohama markets was limited. Gray shirtings and cotton yarn firm, under favorable home advices. Fancy goods extremely depressed. Silk quiet but firm. No change is anticipated until the new season, which commences in July.

The tea market was quiet and the arrivals small. The stock on hand consisted of low grades only, offering no inducement to purchasers. Prices were nominal, and no change was anticipated before the opening of the new season. Exchange on London, 4s. 7¾d.; on Paris, 585f. The United States steamers *Ashuelot* and *Aroostook* were at Yokohama when the *China* sailed.

The following Chinese advices are received:

The funeral ceremonies of Major-General BRUNKER, commander of the English forces in China and Japan and Lieutenant-Governor of Hong Kong, took place on the 27th of March with full military honors, the English, American and other naval officers taking part in the procession. The American Minister was shortly expected at Shanghae from the South. Besides visiting Canton, it was his intention to place a Vice-consulate in Hainan as soon as he could communicate with the Governor of Pekin. Mr. C. D. WILLIAMS, a well-known resident of China, had been selected for the post. Advices from Pekin are to the effect that a terrible drought was prevailing, and unless rain fall soon serious damage would result to the crops. The Emperor visited the temples daily for the purpose of offering prayers for rain. Several Manchus had broken into the Imperial Treasury and plundered it of 9,000 taels silver. Velocipedes are numerous in Shanghae. Canton advices report that the weather continues unfavorable for the new teas. Some tea men assert that the whole of the first crop is seriously damaged. The United States steamer *Oneida* was at Hong Kong. The flagship *Piscataqua* sailed from Hong Kong on the 16th of April. Business at Hong Kong was unusually dull. Exchange on London, 4s. 6¼d. Opium—New Patna, $640; New Benares, $607 50; Old Patna, $632 50; Old Benares, $625; these quotations were nominal; Malina, $605. Gray Shirtings, taels 2.7.5. Drills, taels 5.2.0. Cotton Yarn, taels 1.3.0.

MEXICO.

End of the Sinaloa Revolution Officially Announced—Government Successes—Another Uprising Expected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 20.

Advices from Mazatlan to May 6 have been received. Official dispatches from General PARRO announce the termination of the revolution in the State of Sinaloa.

The Government troops had attacked the forces of PROMINCIADOS in the mountains, completely dispersing them and killing PALMIRAS and four subordinate chiefs, with others. The total number killed was sixteen; fifty-seven were taken prisoners; 424 Enfield, Henry's, Sharp's and Colt's fire-arms were captured, together with horses and munitions of war.

General CORONA is daily expected from Durango with reinforcements. Another uprising is anticipated, with General PLACIDO VEGA as leader.

The feast "Las Alas Altos and Elitinco Demay Daly" was celebrated at Mazatlan.

The United States steamer *Pensacola* and the English steamer *Chanticleer* had arrived at Mazatlan. The Captain of the latter had received a letter ordering him to collect $300, confiscated by the Custom-house authorities some time back.

CUBA.

Tonnage on American Vessels—The Rainy Season.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 22.

In future all American vessels entering the ports of Cuba will be charged the same tonnage dues as on Spanish vessels. The rains, which have prevailed here for the last few days, have ceased.

The Reported Murder of a Member of the Georgia Legislature by the Kuklux—Card from the Author of the Published Report.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, May 22.

EDWIN BELCHER, colored, an Assessor of the Third District, publishes a card in this morning's *Chronicle and Sentinel* in reference to his letter published in the Washington *Chronicle* and New-York *Tribune* detailing the murder of Mr. STONE, one of the expelled members of the Legislature, and the negro man who was with Mr. ADKINS when he was killed. Mr. BELCHER says he was misinformed, and, he believes, wilfully imposed upon by certain persons here, as he now learns upon good authority that Mr. STONE and the other persons mentioned are living. Mr. BELCHER states that the letter was a private one to CHARLES SUMNER, and regrets its publication. Special dispatches from Atlanta to Republican papers North, announced the murder of these two men by Kluklux, but there is no foundation for the report, the outrages being worked up to serve the ends of certain parties in the State who are fearful of being deprived of their offices under the State Government.

Meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the South.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, May 22.

The Presbyterian General Assembly of the South met on Thursday, the 20th inst. Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, of Kentucky, was elected Moderator, Rev. H. H. PAINE, of Mississippi, Temporary Clerk. Rev. Dr. WADDELL, of Mississippi, preached the opening sermon. There are over one hundred Commissioners in attendance from the Southern States and Ohio. Louisville, Ky., was chosen for the next place of meeting. The reports show that there are 250 students in the course of preparation for the ministry, about twenty foreign missionaries, a prosperous publishing house and vigorous efforts to sustain the feeble churches. A Committee was appointed to mature plans for the better instruction of the blacks, of which Rev. Dr. PRAEDEAU, of South Carolina, is chairman.

The Memphis Commercial Convention—Closing Work.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, May 21.

An evening session of the Commercial Convention was held, at which several Committees, provided for in the morning session, were announced. A resolution requesting Congress to put the telegraph system of the country under the control of the Postmaster-General was adopted. A resolution requesting Congress to prohibit the building of any bridge on the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri less than 400 feet span, or on the Ohio below Pittsburg less than 300 feet span, was adopted. The Committee on Emigration reported at great length; and Dr. NOYES, of Louisiana, opposed the report in an able speech. A resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the Convention to its officers, the Press, citizens, &c.

At 11:30 o'clock P. M. the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Failure of the Royal Canadian Bank.

TORONTO, Canada, Saturday, May 22.

The excitement attending the failure of the Royal Canadian Bank is subsiding. The bills are selling at from eighty to ninety cents. The directors have issued a circular urging billholders and depositors not to be alarmed, as there is not the slightest danger of loss to them. Hopes are entertained that within a short time the business of the bank will be resumed. The statement of the affairs of the bank for the month ending the 15th of May is as follows: Total liabilities, $1,930,461; total assets, $3,300,394. There is no run on any of the other banks.

The Indians—Movements of the Arapahoes.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 22.

The *Republican* learns that the Arapahoe Indians and a few of the Cheyennes, have come in to the Camp Supply, south of Fort Dodge, Kansas. Orders have been sent forward to furnish them with provisions. Colonel N. D. WILSON, with a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry, was about leaving Fort Dodge to place the above-named Indians on their reservation.

The Scranton Coal Mines—No Suspension.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, May 22.

The miners held a formal meeting to-day on the question of suspension. The vote stood: For suspension, 360; against suspension, 403. This is decisive. There will be no suspension here.

NEW STEAMBOAT ENTERPRISE.—A propeller has recently come on to the route between this city and New-York, running opposition to the boats of the old line, and another is about to be added. It is said that these boats are only forerunners of an enterprise which promises to become a permanent thing in the steam navigation of the Connecticut River; that, before long, two fine passenger boats will be brought out to run as a day line, leaving both New-York and Hartford in the morning and making the through trip by daylight. Only baggage and express freight will be carried, the heavy freight being left for the propellers. By making them almost exclusively passenger boats, the design is to get over the route without interruption by grounding on the bars of the river, thus insuring regular time at all landings. Arrangements will be made to ticket passengers from New-York through to Boston, and as far as the White Mountains, the boats reaching this city in season to make connections with the evening express trains going North on the Hartford and New-Haven Road. As there are no day boats running East on the Sound now, these steamers will be able to convey passengers to Lyme, and there connect with the Shore Road, making a complete route to Providence, Newport, &c.—*Hartford Courant, May 20.*

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Presentation of a Gold Medal to Dr. Hayes by the Paris Geographical Society—Interesting Tribute to his Services to the Cause of Science—Speech of General Dix.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, May 3, 1869.

I received for Friday last an invitation to attend the first general meeting for the present year of the Paris Geographical Society, which was rendered all the more attractive to me from the announcement that one of the gold medals to be distributed on this occasion was destined for our countryman, Dr. HAYES. As it was impossible to deliver it to him personally, it was intimated to General DIX that it would gratify the members of the Society if he would consent to receive it publicly in behalf of the absent explorer. The General at once intimated his readiness to do so, and when I entered the room I found him occupying the seat of honor at the right of the President, the Marquis DE CHASSELOUP LAUBAT.

The proceedings at these meetings are usually very interesting, and although the time at which they commence (7:30) interferes somewhat with the Paris dinner hour, it is difficult to find even standing room when the President takes his seat. At the end of the hall, just over his chair, was suspended a colossal map of the United States, which was intended, I presume, to illustrate M. SIMONIN's "Souvinirs of California," although he made no use of it. Each person on entering the hall was presented with an expensively prepared programme of the proceedings, the centre of which was occupied by two neatly lithographed maps, showing the itinerary of the Indo-Chinese expedition of the French Commission in 1866-1868, for which two naval officers, M. DOUDART DE LA GREE and FRANCIS GARNIER, were awarded a joint prize, and another, exhibiting the track pursued by Dr. HAYES in his Arctic explorations. Among the numerous distinguished persons present were the two Chinese Ambassadors, CHIH-TAGEN and SUN-TAGEN, with their French interpreter and other attendants. Through the medium of the interpreter they were enabled to follow the narrative of Lieutenant GARNIER, which, though delivered without reference to notes, was extremely full, and at times almost sensational in its incidents.

The report on the *concours* for the annual prize for the most important discoveries in geography was read by M. MALTE-BRUN, the Honorary Secretary. That part which refers to the scientific expedition into Indo-China is too long to permit of my including it in this letter, the more particularly as I have, to notice at some length the portion which relates to Dr. HAYES. This section of it commenced by stating that in order to insure a perfect acquaintance with the labors to which the Society accorded its rewards, the regulations fixed a period of ten years for the proper appreciation by the Committee of Prizes of the voyages that merited its suffrages. It was, nevertheless, allowed that when special circumstances retarded the publication of the results of an important exploration, the rights acquired by travelers should be reserved. It was under these conditions that there now came before them for reward the labors of Dr. HAYES, who, eight years ago, (May 18, 1861,) had advanced to within 210 leagues (less than nine degrees) of the North pole, the most elevated point in the Arctic latitudes that any navigator had reached up to the present time. The name of the doctor was well known to them; he was among the number of hardy sailors who, in 1853, under the leadership of Dr. KANE, accomplished on the *Advance* that memorable voyage, during which MORTON, after getting as far as Cape Independence, in the 80° 40' degree of latitude, had discovered the open Polar Sea to the north of Canal Kennedy. In this exploration, which rendered it necessary to pass two Winters (1854-55) in Port Rensselaer, in the 78° 37' degree of north latitude, Dr. HAYES had traversed, on a sledge, the frozen surface of Canal Kennedy and had reached Grinnell Land. On his return to his country, after the death of Dr. KANE, Dr. HAYES equipped a small schooner by means of public subscription, with a view to prosecute the discoveries of KANE, and more especially to assure himself of the existence of an open Polar Sea.

The report proceeds with a condensed summary of the doctor's voyage, recounting his perils, hardships and adventures, and the scientific value of his discoveries and observations; and after stating that the publication of the account of his journey was delayed by his labors as a surgeon during the rebellion, goes on to say:

This publication took place simultaneously in 1867 in the United States and England, where several editions were rapidly disposed of. One of the most laborious members of their society, M. FERDINAND DE LANOYE, had just produced a conscientious translation of it, accompanied with notes useful to French readers. Last year the Royal Geographical Society of London had awarded to Dr. HAYES one of its gold medals. If the suffrages of their powerful rival society had preceded those of the Geographical Society of Paris, it was because this latter, in reserving the rights of the intrepid explorer, desired to pass its judgment upon them, documents in hand; that is to say, faithful to its regulations it wished to await the publication of the results of this Arctic voyage. At present they were in possession of them; their Committee of Prizes had had them under examination. They had been published by order of the Smithsonian Institute by M. CHAS. A. SCHOTT, who had undertaken the task of collecting, collating and calculating the observations. They were in a position to judge from the rapid sketch which he had just presented to them of the importance of the explorations of Dr. HAYES from a point of view purely geographic and astronomical. Eighteen positions had been determined in latitude or in longitude, which will permit of the rectification and completion of the map of Smith Sound and Canal Kennedy; magnetic observations had been made on fourteen points in regard to the declination, and on six points in regard to the inclination of the magnetic needle. Tables had been prepared of the diurnal, monthly, and annual temperature at Port Foulke; at seven different stations of the route traversed from Port Foulke to Cape Union, the daily temperatures had been collected during the month of May, in order to compare them with those of the principal station of Port Foulke; finally, numerous observations relative to the barometrical pressure, magnetic intensity, tides and direction of the winds, completed this ample scientific harvest. He should add that numerous cases containing the collections of natural history had been deposited in the museums of Philadelphia and Cambridge. Such were the results which had fixed on the Arctic explorations of Dr. HAYES the attention of their Committee of Prizes, and had indicated this hardy pioneer of navigation for their suffrages. They had accordingly felt bound to award him a gold medal. From this voyage may be deduced some very important lessons for the Arctic explorers who may be tempted to follow the route of Smith Sound. By bringing home his crew in good health, Dr. HAYES has demonstrated: 1. That the Arctic Winter does not necessarily engender scurvy and discontent. 2. That people can live in the Arctic regions, which were in this instance reached without assistance from the mother country, and by the aid merely of hunting and fishing. 3. That there can be established at Port Foulke a station which would suffice as the base of extensive explorations. 4. That, with a strong vessel, it would be possible to traverse Smith Sound, and enter directly the Polar Sea. 5. That an open Polar Sea exists at least to the north of Canal Kennedy. In conclusion, the report expressed the gratification of the Society at the fact that, with the laudable perseverance which belongs to all men who are dominated by a grand idea, Dr. HAYES had not renounced the hope of one day navigating tee open Polar Sea.

At the conclusion of the report, which was greeted with warm applause, the President rose, and after thanking General DIX for the prompt courtesy with which he had acceded to their invitation, and which was intended at once as a testimony of personal esteem and as a tribute to the services which had been rendered to science by the country which the General represented, delivered to him a box containing the gold medal which had been awarded to Dr. HAYES.

General DIX replied in excellent French, and without any of the hesitation usual with persons speaking in a foreign language. He said that he had listened with the greatest interest to the accounts given by the Secretary of the discoveries made by Dr. HAYES in the Arctic regions, and it would afford him much pleasure to place in the hands of his distinguished countryman the medal which the Society had been pleased to award to him. The solution of the problem of the existence in the Polar regions of an open sea which can be reached by navigation—a problem which Dr. HAYES endeavored to solve, and in which he made such remarkable progress—was reserved for other enterprising and scientific individuals; and it was to be hoped that the French Expedition, now fitting out under the direction of M. LAMBERT, would lead to still more satisfactory results. It was possible that these researches would enlighten them in regard to a question similar to that which has existed in regard to the summits of the highest elevation on the globe, namely, whether human life might be preserved in the presence of such extreme severity of temperature, or whether nature had locked up the secrets of organic existence in chambers of frost, into which man was not to be permitted to penetrate. In these researches, as in all other pursuits of science, it was a great good fortune, as had been observed by their President, that her Empire was without bounds, that her votaries acknowledged no lines of national demarcation, and that the sole object of her labors and her triumphs, was to carry the victorious arms of knowledge and truth into the dominions of ignorance and error. They would permit him to add, in response to the address of their President, and the friendly sentiments which he had expressed toward his country, that it was a source of sincere satisfaction to him and his fellow-citizens to behold France and the United States coöperating as befitted their ancient friendship in these scientific questions; and he could assure them that their society, in distinguishing the labors of two of his countrymen—Dr. KANE and Dr. HAYES—by such honorable testimonials of its approbation, had a claim to their warmest acknowledgments. This brief address was greeted with loud applause.

A very amusing paper, on a three months' trip in Australia, was read by a young scion of French nobility, the Comte DE BEAUVOIR, who, if he had not been born to a more profitable vocation, would have made an excellent actor. M. SIMONIN followed with his "Souvenirs of California in 1868," and kept his audience, from the commencement to the close, in roars of laughter. This gentleman possesses a lively vein of humor, and enjoys a great deal of popularity as a lecturer. If he told his auditors nothing new on this occasion, he at least rendered what he had to say thoroughly acceptable to them.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Latest Conspiracy—Status of the Republican Party—Relations of Italy and Switzerland—Clerical Students as Soldiers—Verdi's "Don Carlos"—The Spring Races.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, April 26, 1869.

The Italian Government has received for a part of its heritage the system of conspiracies which was formerly directed in the North against Austria and in the South against the King of Naples and the Pope. The plot discovered at Milan last week, if not wider in its scope, was quite the most serious of all the plans of revolt recently laid, in its possible consequences of blood-letting, and local, if not general, confusion. Bombs, revolvers and such like destructive tools were found in quantity sufficient to prove that money, agents and a resolute purpose, were not lacking in this last wild effort. The object seems to have been to get possession of the City of Milan, there perhaps to proclaim the new form of government, whatever it may be. As usual, there has been exaggerated statements as to the part which some connected with the division of the army stationed in that locality were ready to take. It is not asserted that corruption has been practiced in the army, but sympathy with these movements to a limited extent is known to exist, and among the considerable number of arrests made have been officers and soldiers, on the charge of knowledge if not participation in these transactions.

It cannot be made out that the real Republican Party of Italy is engaged in these schemes of disloyalty. The names of none of its responsible leaders are identified with efforts which have not a clear object. Besides the leading parties, there are several political sects in the country, which are dreaming of one does not really know what. Among reflecting men it is not believed that republicanism and federation can be established until the country has made much more progress in political knowledge, with instruction extended to the masses of the population. This fact has been repeated a great many times. But it is useless for anybody to deny that the Republican Party is very numerous and strong in Italy, and the success of this form of government in Spain, or any other European country, would be the signal for its trial here.

The discovery of this plot has been the preoccupation of the past week. The newspapers have been filled with all sorts of testimony, and such of it as is trustworthy goes to prove that the ramifications of this conspiracy have had a wide extent. At Naples arrests in scores have been and continue to be made, and witnessing so much activity in this line reminds one of the old Government. At Milan it is much the same, and Florence also has had its part. On Friday night last seven or eight persons were arrested. Bombs of the Orsini model, seditious publications, and the usual revolutionary machinery, were found in quantities, with evidence to show that work was laid out for many actors in this part of the field. The conspirators were found to be furnished with liberal supplies of money, which fact has set conjecture at work to find out from what source it has come. Some will have it that the Pope has given up a portion of his Peter's pence; others that the deposed Princes have given from their large private means; and finally the Count DE BISMARCK, seeing with dissatisfaction the tendency to a political combination between Italy, France and Austria, has paid for the fuel for these revolutionary fires. The whole discussion shows how imperfectly the actual condition is understood.

It is admitted that this plot is the most serious that has menaced the Italian Kingdom since its organization in its present form. But that any great alarm has been felt I do not believe. It cannot be doubted that the constituted authority has means at hand for the immediate repression of all such theatrical demonstrations. At the same time such attempts are not to be trifled with or laughed at. They at least serve the purpose of keeping a Ministry already sufficiently troubled thoroughly awake.

These plots against the peace of the Italian Kingdom, organized on the soil of Switzerland, seem to threaten the good understanding which has existed between the two countries. It is stated that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has remonstrated with the Federal Government for the tolerance extended to MAZZINI and his companions, who, as it is alleged, have violated the rights of hospitality by organizing sedition against a friendly State. The Minister, not having obtained the wished-for assurances, has gone further, and threatened the rupture of diplomatic relations, and even menaced a blockade of the Canton of Ticino, if a check is not put upon these proceedings. At Lugano, as is well known, is established the head-quarters of the Director-in-Chief; and the Federal Authority takes the ground that it cannot, in harmony with the principle upon which the State is founded, refuse the right of asylum to MAZZINI and his friends. It is natural that Switzerland should wish to see a federal republic established in Italy, for under such a system it would not be difficult for that people to become a part of a great and strong State.

For the rest, whatever plans are laid outside, the execution is to take place here, and the finding of so many bombs, which are minutely described in the newspapers, shows that lives, and probably those of persons in conspicuous positions, were to be taken; and it concerns not a few to know who were picked out for victims. We shall learn something more about this when the examination takes place.

CLERICAL STUDENTS AS SOLDIERS.

The vote in the Lower House of Parliament abolishing the immunity of the clerical students from military service, was so decided that hope was raised that an end would be made of a question which has been in discussion for many years. But the fate of the measure in the Senate is not yet quite so clear. Doubt is expressed whether the action of the Deputies will be confirmed; or, at best, the action may end in a compromise.

Changes are to be made in the Cabinet, and elements taken from the Opposition are to enter, to satisfy the demands of conflicting opinion. The Ministers of Marine and of Commerce, and one or two others, will go out. Signor FERRARI, leader of the Federalists in the Chamber, and one of the best-instructed men in Italy, is spoken of for one of the places.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

The little Prince THOMAS is again talked about as a possible candidate for the Spanish throne. As you may very well know, Prince THOMAS is a nephew of the King of Italy, and brother of the Princess MARGHERITA, HUMBERT's wife. This double connection with the reigning House of Italy would draw the two Latin nations nearer to each other if he should become Sovereign of Spain. He is now not far from eighteen, gentle and good, and, intellectually, promises well, and has lately been sent to one of the English schools. If the Spaniards resolve to have a King, this plastic mind may be moulded to their needs, if into their political Constitution is put a good deal of the wholesome leaven which has worked so well in this batch.

VERDI'S "DON CARLOS."

VERDI's opera of "Don Carlos," brought out for the first time here in Florence a few nights back, has had more than usual praise in the newspapers. The large Pagliano Theatre has been overrun with enthusiasts who admire the beauty of the music, rendered by a good company, while the opera, as a spectacle, is well put upon the stage. The receipts the first night, 18,000f., seems like an American example. Certainly an extraordinary success for Italy.

THE SPRING RACES.

The first of the Spring races took place in the Cascine to-day with a great concourse in attendance. They are continued for three days. Sporting habits are now well established in Italy, and in the principal cities the interest increases from year to year, as the King, doing his part, goes the rounds.

ANGELICO.

Terrific Locomotive Explosion on the Burlington County Railroad—Two Men Fatally and Several Seriously Injured.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Friday, May 21, 1869.

This morning, about 10 o'clock, engine No. 30, of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad, exploded its boiler while attached to a mail train, passing between Washington and Water streets, Mount Holly. The engine was raised from the wheels and thrown violently into the air, and descended upon the track with tremendous force, breaking ties, bending rails and scattering pieces of machinery in every direction. Again springing in the air, it made several revolutions, and finally lodged in the Rancocas Creek, a distance of 100 feet from where the explosion occurred. The cars were thrown together in one confused mass. The engineer, JOE GOSKIL, and the fireman, CHARLES L. PLATT, were both fatally injured, being horribly scalded and mangled. The conductor, JOHN SAYLER, is very seriously hurt, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. SAYLER was thrown under some cars and rubbish, and was only extricated with great difficulty; he was seriously scalded, and his face and head were cut severely. The gig-top brakesman, EDWARD JOYCE, was blown with the gig into an adjoining field, but escaped with a broken arm. There were five others on different parts of the train, who escaped with slight bruises. The explosion was caused by too great a pressure of steam, it being necessary for heavy trains to put on a full head in consequence of the steep grade at this point. The engine was an old one, and had been previously condemned. The Company is severely censured for permitting it to remain in service.

The scene of the accident was a sad one, and was visited by hundreds of spectators. The concussion caused by the explosion was terrific, shaking the buildings in the immediate vicinity to their foundations. A miraculous escape was that of a gentleman walking upon the track, in the opposite direction from the train; he stepped to the left of the track immediately before the explosion occurred, to avoid the train. Had he turned to the right he would have met with instant death, by coming in contact with the descending engine.

Later.—The fireman, CHAS. L. PLATT, has, since my last dispatch, died from the injuries received. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the body this evening. He leaves a widow and two small children. The Company, with remarkable promptness, have repaired the track and removed the *débris*, and the trains are passing over as usual.

The Late Commodore McCauley, U. S. N.

Commodore CHARLES STEWART MCCAULEY, one of the oldest naval officers, died at his residence, in Washington, on Friday, in the 76th year of his age. Commodore MCCAULEY was a nephew of Admiral CHARLES STEWART, who commanded the frigate *Constitution* during the war of 1812, was born in Philadelphia, entered the navy at the age of 13, under Commodore DECATUR, and served under Commodore CHAUNCEY as midshipman. During the last war with Great Britain he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and obtained the highest rank, of Post Captain, in 1839. He was assigned to the command of the *Delaware* in 1840, had charge of the Washington Navy-yard during the Mexican war, commanded the Pacific Squadron from 1850 to 1853, and his last sea service was while in command of the Home Squadron, having been assigned to this duty in 1855, during the diplomatic complication between Spain and the United States, to protect the maritime interests of the country in the West Indies.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, Commodore MCCAULEY was in command of the Norfolk Navy-yard, and under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, GIDEON WELLES, destroyed the property at that place to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels. The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the affair failing to exonerate him entirely from blame in the matter, he felt that his honor as an officer had been wounded, his reputation blemished, the effect of which was to plunge him into the deepest melancholy, and causing disease of the heart, of which he died.

Under the act of Congress of July 16, 1862, Commodore MCCAULEY was placed on the retired list, having served his country in the navy for over half a century.

OUR METROPOLITAN MORMONS.

Is Polygamy Practiced in New-York by the Latter-Day Saints?

The Mormon Colony in Williamsburg—Interesting Account of their Homes, Habits, Business and Religious Services—A Mormon Church in Our Midst—Curious Phase of Life in New-York.

In this City of many races and many churches it is but natural that multifarious sects should exist. There is hardly a Christian denomination known which has not a branch to represent it in New-York and its environs. Even the Mormons, who are generally supposed to be located only in Utah, have a colony and a church in this vicinity.

Just across the East River, in Williamsburg, there is a settlement or congregation of the "Latter-Day Saints," who are English and Welsh principally, and number 175 families. They live in Grand, Sixth, South First and Second streets, occupying the floors above the stores, and living in some of the smaller houses in the rear of the east front of Sixth-street. They are nearly all members of the working classes, and have not much pretension to education; neither do they seem to be overburdened with this world's goods, although want and suffering from privation of any kind are not to be met with among them. Perhaps that is the result of their obedience to law set down in JOSEPH SMITH's book of Revelations, "If there shall be properties in the hands of the Church or any individuals of it, more than is necessary for their support, it shall be kept to administer to those who have not." They seem to be fully convinced of the infallibility of JOSEPH SMITH's doctrines as laid down by him in the Book of Mormon. These people have been established in Williamsburg seven years and came here originally with a view to emigrate to Salt Lake City, the "Zion" of the Saints, for which purpose they have raised a fund, by special contributions, styled the "Perpetual Emigrating Fund." They are now so numerous as to be called a branch conference, and are ruled by a President, Elders and Deacon. They have a church or chapel at No. 145 Grand-street. It is a tastefully carpeted and furnished room, having at one end a raised dais, on which stands a large walnut desk with corner gaslights, and three green velvet armchairs for the President and Elders, around the sides of the apartment; two rows of green morocco covered chairs are arranged for the accommodation of the audience, and during service additional seats have to be furnished, owing to crowded attendance. The church is free to all persons during service, which commences at 3 P. M., on Sundays. It is opened with prayer and singing, after which a portion of the Scripture (according to the Mormon version) is read and expounded. The sacrament is then administered to the faithful by the presiding officer and his associates. It consists of plain bread and water, and is carried round the room on plates and in glasses or cups, and handed to the partakers by the Elder; after this any member who wishes to do so, may make a few remarks for the benefit of the church. Such was the style of afternoon service witnessed by us not many Sundays ago. There was nothing very remarkable about it, except that the congregation certainly had somewhat the aspect of pilgrims journeying to some distant shrine, and were pausing here to rest. The ladies were not remarkable for any great personal attractions, unless one should look upon age and worldly experience as such, and the male portion of the congregation looked like hard-fisted, hard-working mechanics. On the evening of our visit the service was presided over by two of the most distinguished luminaries who had lately arrived from Salt Lake City—JOSEPH A. YOUNG, the great BRIGHAM's eldest son, and ORSON PRATT, formerly President of the Saints in Great Britain. They lectured on the decided indication of the divine approval of the purposes of Mormonism given by the providentially successful completion and opening of the Pacific Railroad, which will render the transit of Saints to Utah, the Canaan of their prophet, more rapid and easy. They were enthusiastically received.

After church we had an opportunity of conversing with some of the members with regard to their social and domestic views and conditions. Being introduced to a gentleman said to be an Elder, we conversed with him on polygamy, as to its existence among the members of this Conference. He denied it, and assigned as a reason therefor the inability of the husbands to support more than one wife. Thinking that this was only an attempt to evade the question, we asked him whether it would be permitted if a man were able to support two wives. He answered "that it certainly was admissible, all parties being agreeable." He was next asked if it had ever existed here in Williamsburg.

"Well," said he, "yes or no, that is to say, there have been men in this community who had more than one wife, but without the knowledge of the Elders. It was in this way: Some Englishmen came out to America a little while ago, and after being here some time professed a strong desire to become members of the church. Believing their professions to be true, we received them to our bosoms as brethren. They married our daughters and lived with us happily for a time, until the truth leaked out that the object of their becoming Mormons was to pursue a course of licentiousness which is strictly forbidden and condemned, and, moreover, had deserted women, their former wives, whom they had left in England. According to the law of the Master, as revealed to the Prophet, 'we laid the ax to the root of the evil, lopped off the dead branches, and purified the Church of these corrupt members;' since then, we, of this community, have altogether discountenanced anything like polygamy, although we are again suffering from some such trouble, but are applying the same remedy."

We asked him as to the worldly prospects of his flock, whether they were rich or not. His reply was characteristic of the spirit which seems to pervade every member we met.

"We are not rich, nor are we poor," said he. "We work for our daily bread each and every one of us. I myself am a painter. More than that, we always deal with each other, as far as is practicable, and with no one else."

We were next introduced to a Mormon lady who resides in Grand-street. She kindly invited us to call whenever we were in her neighborhood, which we did the next afternoon.

INTERVIEW WITH A MORMON LADY.

The interview was long, amusing and interesting. She said she had been brought up in the Church of England, but becoming convinced of the truth of the Mormon doctrine, she had embraced it twenty years ago, and remained steadfast to that faith ever since. She had been married many years, and was the mother of grown-up children. In reply to our questions on polygamy, she said it did not exist among the Latter-Day Saints in Williamsburg. She considered it right that a man should take another woman to wife, if his first was willing, and he could support both. She could not see why a man in these more modern days should be a sinner for doing that which God permitted Abraham and the patriarchs to do in former days. This and many other similar arguments she used to bolster up her theory of polygamy's not being contrary to the laws of God and Christian morality. But the tables were somewhat turned by putting a case in point to this effect:

"Supposing, madam, that your husband should come to you to-morrow morning and say I am going to get married again, what would you say?"

"Well, if he could show me just reasons for so doing and the woman was a good one, I should not be a Mormon if I refused," was the answer.

"But would you, the mother of his children, after all these years of wedded bliss, consent that another woman should step in to supplant you in your husband's affections?"

"My husband wouldn't do any such thing."

"But suppose he should, ma'am? No doubt there are many other Mormon gentlemen that do."

"He would'nt, I tell you," said she angrily, her face assuming a peculiar expression, which almost made us feel somewhat uneasy. But being determined to sift the matter right to the bottom, we put one more question.

"Would you consent to have a lady friend of your own good standing in society and in the church, a sharer of your husband's love, if he felt her necessary to his happiness—would you, I say, let him bring her to this house?"

"I'd just like to see him do it!" she said, as she bent over the sewing she had in her hands, "I would just like to see him do it!"

At this we dropped the subject altogether, for we had proceeded so far as almost to incur her displeasure. With regard to matters of Church practice, such as the religious education of children, she was not quite so communicative. We had put her in bad humor, and there was no help for it but to bid her good-day, and do as many wiser and better men had done before, put a good face on and retire as gracefully as possible, which we did, turning our attention this time to the

MORMON'S CAVE.

It is a cave in reality—an excavation beneath No. 145 Grand-street—and beneath the street also. It is kept as a restaurant by an Englishman, who owns the house and lets the upper rooms to the Saints as a chapel, in which to hold their services. Here the conversation with the landlord turned on his tenants and their habits. Many people who live in this neighborhood were present, and all concurred in the opinion that if the Mormons had no other good in them, the virtues of brotherly love, and earnest solicitude for each other's welfare, were sufficient to make them highly respectable and respected citizens. As to their having a multiplicity of wives, divers opinions were expressed. Some believed they had, but none knew definitely. The Mormons are so reserved and exclusive that their domestic matters are entirely hidden from neighbors, and so secret are they on all things connected with any member of the community, that to the public all is mystery and enshrouded with uncertainty. One man asserted positively that he knew a follower of JOE SMITH, who lived in the same house with three female disciples of the same prophet, but whether they were wives or distant relatives he could not say. Yet he often thought they were wives. Be that as it may, certain it is this Mormonism in our midst is another curious phase of life, the result of the cosmopolitan character of the population of New-York. The object of this colony here is to assist and receive emigrants from the sect in Great Britain, of whose departure therefrom they on this side are apprised by the Mormon agencies in Europe, to provide them with homes on their arrival, and finally send them to Salt Lake, whither all intend to go sooner or later. Within the year some seven hundred have been thus received and sent on by this Conference, and one hundred are expected to leave this week. Williamsburg is but one of many stations for foreign members, and like the rest furnishes passes to Utah signed by BRIGHAM YOUNG and properly certified by the President of the Conference. Without such an one an emigrant would receive but a cold reception at his journey's end.

THE POLICE TROUBLES IN JEFFERSON, LA.

The City Hall Besieged by Three Hundred Metropolitan Policemen—They are Repulsed With Two Killed and Many Wounded.

From the New-Orleans Times, May 18.

The war between the City Police of Jefferson and the Metropolitan force progressed vigorously Monday night, resulting in the arrest of sixteen of the Metropolitans with their Captain. Yesterday morning, Captain GEORGE L. CAIN, accompanied by D. M. C. HUGHES, Esq., and two or three members of the Police Board, visited Jefferson City to demand the charges against the members of his force, and furnish them such legal defence as became necessary. They were arraigned before Justice FRY, accused of disturbing the peace, carrying concealed weapons and attempting to exercise the functions of Police officers, contrary to law. The case was continued until Monday, the 29th of May. All the prisoners were released on their recognizance, they having refused to furnish bail.

DETERMINATION TO RESIST.

By no means set back by a *contretemps* to be expected, Captain CAIN at once went to work to procure forcibly, if necessary, the position the city authorities of Jefferson refused peaceably to relinquish. Affidavits were made against Mr. KREIDER, the Mayor of the town, and Mr. M. LATHIEQUE, its Chief of Police, charging them with resisting the execution of a State law, in refusing to obey the mandates of the Metropolitan Police act, and with contempt of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in ignoring its decree. Warrants for the arrest of these two were given to the Constable of the District, and it was determined to furnish him with sufficient force to execute them.

In the meantime Governor WARMOTH called on the Metropolitan Board, and stated most emphatically the law should be carried out in every particular, and at any cost. He gave directions to the Board to execute it, and, were it necessary, to use the force of the entire Metropolitan District.

THE PREPARATION.

In obedience to the mandate Captains BADGER, GINNEY and EDGEWORTH, three of the most reliable officers on the force, were detailed to assist Captain SCHREIBER in the undertaking. Captain SCHREIBER was given command of the whole. Details were made from all the precincts, and each of the three Lieutenants of the little army was furnished with one hundred men. Early in the evening a large crowd assembled in the neighborhood of the market-house and City Hall, and as early as 9 o'clock it was plainly visible the authorities of Jefferson, backed by the citizens, were determined to resist. The plan of operations decided on was to capture simultaneously the Police quarters in the City Hall, a building opposite, in which it was supposed a number of arms were stored, and an engine-house on the block below, from which it was thought an alarm might be given.

THE ATTACK.

The command reached the Court-house about 9:30 o'clock, and were received by a shower of bullets fired from the market. This part of the building, the basement of the City Hall, seemed filled with men armed with rifles, shot-guns and revolvers. The firing continued about five minutes, and was quite lively, at the end of which time the officers in command ordered a retreat, when the column retired in bad order and straggling toward St. Charles-street, rather shocked at their warm reception. The attack was made in two columns, one marching across the public square and the other down Camp-street. The first shot was fired from the market, and was immediately answered by a Metropolitan policeman. The firing then became general, perhaps a hundred pistols being discharged. Two of the officers, it was understood, were instantly killed. After the repulse, the Metropolitan force retreated back to the Carrollton Railroad depot, on St. Charles-street, where they rallied and took up position.

In the meantime information of the fact reached the Metropolitan Board at the Fourth District Station. An order was at once issued to call all the men off their beats in the Fourth District, and these formed as a reserve on Toledano-street. Captain CAIN and Mr. MCDUFF started for the scene of action in a cab, and arrived there after their force had retreated.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is the official list of the wounded, as furnished by the Police at the Central Station:

Patrolman REINHART, First Precinct, flesh wound in thigh. Gone home.

Patrolman RIERDON, First Precinct, shot in both legs and one leg broken. Taken to hospital.

Sergeant P. KENNEDY, Fifth Precinct, shot in the neck and badly wounded. Gone home.

Patrolman T. HANLEY, First Precinct, wounded in left arm. Gone home.

Patrolman SPAULDING, First Precinct, shot in the leg. Sent to hospital.

Patrolman E. STONE, First Precinct, shot in the leg. Sent to hospital.

Patrolman BRADLEY, Second Precinct, Paccanier Station, in leg. Sent home.

J. P. MARTIN, Second Precinct, in the head. Gone home.

JONES, shot through the body three times. Sent to the hospital.

Also, Patrolmen SIMPSON and BOYLSTON.

Patrolman THOMAS GLEASON, First Precinct, killed, through the body.

Several slightly wounded officers went direct to their homes. Of the above, Sergeant KENNEDY and Officer JONES are in a dangerous condition.

The following wounded men were taken to the Fourth District Station:

J. MURPHY, shot in the left side of abdomen, badly.

P. S. STEPHENS, shot in the left side of the breast; ball in deep.

THE EXCITEMENT.

Of course Jefferson City and the surrounding district labored under the most intense excitement during these stormy days. Crowds of people thronged Louisiana-avenue, Ninth-street Market, and the vicinity of the hall, while in every house the people were all awake until a late hour, if, indeed, they went to bed at all. After the firing ceased, the fire bells were rung, and every appearance of a beleaguered city surprised by an enemy, was realized. Wherever the dreadful responsibility may rest for precipitating this useless conflict, there could be no doubt that the people of Jefferson City were terribly in earnest to defend what they viewed as a gross and flagrant violation of their rights.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Man Killed in Westchester County—The Murderer Surrenders Himself.

The little town of Morrisania, in Westchester County, and situate on the Harlem Railroad line, was thrown into a turmoil of excitement last evening by the murder of one of the residents in a fierce quarrel, the murderer and his victim being the proprietors of one of the principal hotels in the village. It appears that Mr. MICHAEL CARVIN became involved in a bitter quarrel about 8:30 o'clock last evening with Mr. MCDONNELL, his fellow proprietor and partner in the Rosendale Hotel, on Central-avenue, in relation to some matters. Both parties became greatly enraged at the remarks of the other, and the affair culminated at length in MCDONNELL seizing a club and dealing his opponent a terrific blow on the head, which felled CARVIN to the floor and instantly killed him. Mr. MCDONNELL immediately surrendered himself to the Thirty-second Precinct Police, stating that he had no intention of killing his partner in business. The prisoner was locked up to await the action of the Coroner to-day.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—Mr. FESSENDEN says that the popular interpretation of Mr. SUMNER's speech is not correct, that he entirely sustains the views of the speech, and that it does not insist upon such extravagant demands as the *Pall Mall Gazette* and English journals generally assert. Mr. FESSENDEN thinks that no American was so well qualified to present our claims at the English Court as Mr. SUMNER himself, because he was master of the whole question, and would urge our demands with moderation and dignity.—*Portland (Me.) Press.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WEARY.

I'm sick of the world and its trouble,
I'm weary of pleasures that cloy,
I see through the bright-colored bubble,
And find no enjoyment in joy.

Is all that we earn worth the earning?
Is all that we gain worth the prize?
Is all that we learn worth the learning?
Is pleasure but pain in disguise?

Is sorrow e'er worth our dejection?
Is life but a snare and a sell?
Is love ever worth our affection?
Le jeu vaut-il, dond, la chandelle?

O where are the eyes that enthralled us,
And where are the lips that we kissed?
Where the syren-like voices that called us,
And where all the chances we missed?

We know not what mortals call pleasure—
For clouded are skies that were blue;
To dross now has melted our treasure,
And false are the hearts that were true.

The flowers we gathered are faded,
The leaves of our laurels are shed;
Our spirit is broken and jaded,
The hopes of our youth are all dead.

A dull, dreary feeling comes o'er us,
That night has o'ershadowed our day;
Bright fruits of this earth only bore us;
They ripen—to fall and decay!

I'm sick of the world and its trouble,
For rest and seclusion I thirst;
I'm tired of the gay tinted bubble,
That brighteneth only to burst!

—*From the Gentleman's Magazine for May.*

THE PHANTOM.

From All the Year Round.

"Easy all! ship!" cried the coxswain, and as we laid in our oars, well pleased at the prospect of a rest, our boat ran alongside the landing-place on the island at the end of Henley Reach.

We were rowing down from Oxford by easy stages in a four-oared gig. We had come out for pleasure, and not to perform aquatic feats. We rested whenever we felt disposed, and hailed the sight of a lock with invariable satisfaction. Our boat presented, as I looked down upon her from the bank, an appearance of comfortable untidiness. Carpet bags were stowed away under the seats, a hamper was lashed aft within easy reach of the coxswain, and upon the coxswain's seat reclined a suspicious tankard. Two or three unbusiness-like pipes were on the floor, the usual miserable little sheepskin sitting-mats were replaced by thick, comfortable cushions, and our boat herself, a roomy inrigged gig, evidently meant pleasure.

We landed our hamper, unpacked the good things we had that morning brought from Wargrave, and devoted ourselves to our lunch, or rather dinner, with as good an appetite as if we really had been working hard. It was not long before this business was satisfactorily dispatched, and we were all reclining on the grass lazily smoking, or feeding to dangerous repletion a brood of yellow ducklings which had gathered about us.

All of us, that is to say, except Will Darton, who had quietly disappeared. Will had been the life and soul of our party hitherto; his laugh had been the gayest, his temper the sweetest, his work, on the rare occasions when we tried a little real rowing, the hardest. But all day, from the moment we decided on taking our lunch with us and on enjoying it in the pure June air on Regatta Island, rather than in a close inn room, his manner had changed. He had been strangely silent and preoccupied, something seemed to weigh heavily on his thoughts, and when any allusion to our coming resting-place was made, it seemed, in some odd way, to disturb him. I was more intimate with Will than our companions were, and this change of mood, so unusual with him, struck me very much.

Accordingly, when I missed him now, I strolled away across the little island in search of him. He was leaning against a tree by the water's edge, with folded arms, and was gazing at the water as it flowed between him and the Buckinghamshire shore, with a curious eagerness. He was in deep thought, and evidently in thought of no pleasant kind; his face was white, his brows were contracted. Thinking he must be ill, I hurriedly approached him, and laying my hand on his shoulder, cried:

"Why, Will, old boy, what's the matter?"

He made me no answer for a moment, and I had to repeat my question before he seemed to hear me. Then he started, and, with a strange abruptness of manner, replied:

"Nothing is the matter. What do you suppose is the matter?"

"You look pale," I said, "and you've not been yourself all day. I'm sure there's something wrong."

"I tell you there is nothing wrong. I wish you would leave me alone for a minute or two. It's hard I can't be allowed to be quiet in my own way," he answered, with a roughness that surprised me.

I kept my astonishment to myself, and turned away, saying:

"Very well. Have your own way. But recollect we must start in half an hour, or it will be getting late."

Our companions appeared to have no curiosity as to anybody's movements, nor did they seem to have missed either me or Will. I found them reclining, oblivious of all earthly things, with their pipes in their mouths and their straw hats tilted on to their noses, and so evidently indisposed for conversation that I felt it was of no use to endeavor to arouse any interest in their minds as to Will and his eccentricities. Making the best of the situation, I joined them, and was presently gazing dreamily up at the bright blue sky through a grateful screen of overhanging leaves, and watching the smoke of my pipe as it floated off in the calm air. By and by the sky became dimmer, my pipe gradually dropped from my lips, and I fell insensibly into a heavy sleep.

I awoke presently with a start, and disposed, as is the custom with most mid-day sleepers, to declare I hadn't closed an eye. The assertion was unnecessary. My companions, who were lively enough now, were busily engaged in a violent metaphysical discussion, of the discursive nature suitable to such an occasion, and were not even disposed for bad jokes at my expense. The subject immediately under treatment was the engrossing one of ghosts and apparitions, and the argument was warm. As I rose, I saw Will Darton coming toward us along the path, more like himself than when I had left him by the river, but still with a disturbed look upon his face. Knowing it was time to start, I interrupted the eager talkers.

"Now, you fellows, if you mean to get to Marlow to-night, you must drop the subject and take to your oars instead. You can finish what you've got to say when you get in."

"Very well," said little Jack Long, the smallest and the most obstinate of the crew; "I've no objection. But I must say that of all the nonsense I ever heard, these two men have been talking the worst. Fred says he firmly believes in ghosts, although he knows nothing about them except from books; and the other lunatic knows a fellow who knows another fellow whose grandmother saw one, or something of that sort. I don't believe in ghosts myself. I never saw one, and I never saw anybody else who had ever seen one; and what's more, I don't believe that any man ever was told of a ghost by the man who had seen it. They're always at second hand."

Will Darton had stopped short as he heard the beginning of this speech. His face, pale before, became paler now; some strange fear seemed to be looking from his eyes, and it was evident he was much disturbed. When the speaker ceased Will flushed, and, with an irritable excitement very unlike his usual self, interrupted the laughing protests of Jack's antagonists by crying, as he hastily advanced:

"You! You don't believe in ghosts. You've never been told of a ghost by a man who saw it. Good Heavens! Why, I——"

He hastily checked himself, the flush faded from his cheek; once more he became deadly pale.

"Hollos! hollos!" said Jack. "What's the matter now? Are you the particular friend of the spectral world? or is that your polite way of intimating your belief in ghosts? Here, you two, here's an ally for you! But I shall be ready to tackle you all three when we get to Marlow."

"And if you are going to stop talking here much longer," I said, "we shall never get to Marlow. Come along, let's be off! Come, Will!"

He seemed to wake out of the same curious abstracted state as he had been in by the river side, and, taking my arm, went mechanically with me toward the boat.

"You'd better steer, Will," said little Jack Long. "Don't look well, you see,"—to me—"and you, Charley, row stroke; I'll go up to bow, and then I can see that nobody shirks."

I took the stroke oar, and we started. As we passed the end of the island, Will looked nervously across the river; and as we left Greenlands behind and neared Hambledon Lock, he was evidently under the influence of strong mental excitement. As we waited for the lock to open, he shuddered, as if with cold, and, when we were in the lock, he looked back more than once toward the way we had come. As we passed out, he gave a great sigh as of relief, and as we made for Medmenham, at a good pace—for it was getting dark—he seemed to revive. By the time we reached Marlow he was, but for his unaccustomed silence, apparently at ease, and, as the evening advanced, seemed to recover himself completely.

It was very warm in our room, and as I did not feel inclined for supper, I wandered for some time about the pretty garden of the inn, and leaning presently on the wall overlooking the weir, filled my pipe and began to smoke. It was a beautiful, clear moonlight night. The water at my feet dashed in a mimic torrent over the weir with a cool and pleasant sound. In the shade beside me the river was dark enough, but further on and past the lock it ran, a stream of glittering silver, to the darkling hills beyond. On my right a broad meadow stretched away in the moonlight to the glorious Bisham woods, and the smell of its new-mown hay mingling with the pleasant garden scents, loaded the warm air with perfume. No sound but the rush of the water, and now and then the distant barking of a dog, broke the calm silence of the height. I looked long upon the beautiful scene, forgetting all but the sight before me, until I was aroused from my reverie by a man who came and leaned upon the wall by my side. It was Will Darton. He was calm enough now, as he gazed out into the soft Summer night, but for some time he was still silent. At last he spoke.

"Charley, old fellow, I beg your pardon for my rudeness and ill manners to-day. I had my reasons, believe me."

"Don't say another word on the subject," I said. "I saw you were ill, and thought no more of it."

"I was well enough; as well as I am now," he replied; "but I could not, hard as I tried, shake it off."

"It?" I asked, curiously.

"The thought that——." He broke off for a moment, and looked intently over the landscape; then resuming with a touch of the irritability I had noticed in him in the morning, said: "You heard Jack Long's profession of faith in the matter of apparitions?"

"Which you didn't seem to like? Yes."

"He said that he had never heard of a ghost from the man who had seen it. Have you ever heard of a ghost from the man who had seen it?" I shook my head with a smile. "Then you shall hear the story now. I should not like to tell it to those others; but I can tell it to you."

I was considerably startled. "Why, you don't mean to tell me that you ever saw a ghost?" I cried.

"That you shall judge of for yourself. Listen."

You recollect my being engaged to make those sketches of Thames scenery for that boating-book, three years ago?—well, that was the time. I had been idling down the river for a couple of months, working hard now and then, and taking spells of rest as the fit took me, and at last had worked my way down as far as Henley. I had a fancy for being independent of railways and of all sorts of locomotion not at my own control, and I had bought a boat for my cruise, roomy enough to hold all the materials I wanted, and to accommodate a friend or so now and then. Often, during the earlier part of my voyage, I had had companions; Jack Long was with me for two or three days, and you joined us, if you remember, for a week, idling about Streatley and Pangbourne. I had a companion, too, on my way from Mapledurham to Henley; I forget who it was—no matter now, but he left me at Henley, and I was alone. It was fine, hot, June weather, very favorable for my purpose, and I spent a week about the reaches we passed to-day, hard at work. I filled many sketch-books, and might have filled many more, but my time was growing short, and it was necessary that I should make a move. All the time I had been at Henley, some curious fascination seemed to take me down to Regatta Island. Often when I had planned a long day's work at the picturesque bits about Marsh Mills and the woods of Park-place, I felt an irresistible impulse to turn back and to row down the reach. I suppose I must have painted that horrible old temple, and that graceful clump of trees on Regatta Island a dozen times more than there was any occasion for me to do. I used to feel disgusted with myself at the repetition of the same views over and over again in my portfolio, but somehow or another I could not get away from that part of the river.

At last my time at Henley was so nearly up that I had made all my arrangements for starting next day, when I received a note from Dalrymple, an old friend and water-color painter like myself, to say that he had taken a little cottage opposite Hambledon Lock, and that he was down for a month's sketching. He would be at home to-morrow night, he said, and would I give him a call before I left. Well, I had not seen Dalrymple for some time, and although I felt a secret presentiment that it would be well for me to refuse the invitation, I wrote to say I would dine with him next day. The day after that I intended dropping down the river to Cookham, where I had plenty of work before me.

I slept but ill that night, harassed by I know not what fears and vague sense of trouble. When I awoke in the early morning there were heavy clouds about the sky, threatening thunder. I started in the afternoon; I had intended to take all my traps and paddle on, after I had left Dalrymple, to Marlow, but was obliged to abandon that intention and to arrange to return to Henley that night.

The thunder-clouds hung heavily about the hills when I started, and the river had that dull, lead-colored hue so ominous of bad weather. As I rowed past the Poplars, a few heavy drops fell spattering about me, and I almost decided on turning back. But it was my only chance for some time of seeing Dalrymple, whom I wanted much to see, (you know he married my sister afterward,) and I went on. As I rowed on, the air cleared, and by the time I reached the island it was a fine bright day, though oppressively hot. I hung about all the afternoon sketching, and feeling it impossible to get away from the strange fascinations of the place, until it was absolutely necessary to lay down the sketch-book and to row on to my destination.

How well I remember Greenlands that afternoon! The House was empty, and the old-fashioned green jalousies were closed. But for the beauty of the gardens, it might have seemed deserted. The colors of the flowers were too bright to be dimmed, even by the formal arrangement of the beds in which they were set; the standard roses along the river terrace were just bursting into their wealth of blossom, the river's bank was fringed with clusters of blue forget-me-nots. On the other side of the river the meadows spread far away, the mowers were at work, the scent of new-mown hay came to me from them as it comes to me from those meadows there now.

As I passed down the river toward the weir, leaving, as you know, the lock on my left, I felt a strange shudder creeping over me that I could not account for. It is true that a black lurid cloud was just then sweeping over the sun, but the air was warm enough, and it was no external chill I felt. I hadn't far to go. DALRYMPLE's cottage was just above the weir; I found him waiting for me, and in his welcome forgot the momentary sense of something wrong that had troubled me.

We had much to talk of, and, after dinner, paced up and down the little garden in front of his lodging until late. The moon was up, but a heavy bank of clouds was rising slowly beneath her, and it promised a bad night. More than once I tried to make a start, but something always prevented me, and it was fully 11 o'clock before I got into my boat. By that time the bank of clouds had broken, and was driving, under the force of an upper current of wind, across the sky. There was no wind below, but an ominous murmur among the rushes, and strange, sudden ripples on the water warned me that I must make the best of my way if I would escape a wetting.

I pushed off from the little stairs, and, as I started, a heavy thunder-cloud veiled the moon, and I was in darkness. I knew my way too well to be troubled by that, and sculled out into the stream, intending to make for the island on which the lock-house stands, and so across to the towpath side of the river.

As I got into the deeper shadow of the trees on the island I felt the shuddering feeling I had experienced in the morning. I almost persuaded myself to turn back, and to ask Dalrymple for shelter for the night; but, although the muttering thunder was by this time filling the air, and heavy drops of rain were beginning to fall, something, I can't tell what, kept me on my course.

As I passed the head of the island the darkness was intense, but there was light enough for me to see that I had reached the proper course, and I lay down to my work vigorously. At that moment, from under the very shadow, as it were, of the lock-gates, a punt silently emerged. Again I felt that nameless, objectless shudder. It was, as far as I could see, a common fisherman's punt, and there was one man in it. I wondered for a moment how he came to be there, the lock-gates being, as I could see, even in that dim light, shut. But I paid but little attention to him, and went on my own way. Presently I found the punt close to me, going, as it seemed to me, exactly my pace, and the man in it, I could not help thinking, watching me. This feeling made me uneasy, and I quickened my pace. The punt shot after me, and was presently alongside. I eased, and paddled quietly. The punt dropped back, and was again alongside my skiff. And now I noticed that it passed over the water noiselessly; that the man's punt-pole made no sound as it was dropped into the water, no sound as he recovered it, and dragged it through the water for a fresh purchase. Its occupant now kept his head toward the shore away from me, and sometimes seemed to stop and listen, as if he expected to hear some one in pursuit. But whether he stopped or whether he worked, his punt, black against the black water, kept on her noiseless way, and kept with me. As we passed Greenlands the clock struck half-past eleven, and, aroused by the sound, I called to my unwelcome companion, "What o'clock's that?" more, I fancy, for the sake of breaking the stillness that was oppressing me than for any other reason, for I felt that I should get no answer. As I expected, there was no reply. The punt went on its way, stopping when I stopped, keeping pace with me when I rowed fast, its mysterious occupant always apparently ignorant of my very existence, continually pausing to listen for something he appeared to expect.

I tried to persuade myself there was nothing in all this, but I began to feel a sense of terror creeping over me that I found it impossible to resist. By this time we were nearing Regatta Island, and while I was watching with absorbed interest the silent progress of the punt by my side, it suddenly, apparently without any increased exertion on the part of its occupant, shot ahead of me, and, crossing my bows, made over toward the Bucks shore. At this moment a bright flash of lightning lit up the country with surprising distinctness, and left everything so dark afterward that, although I felt the punt was again alongside, but this time on my left instead of my right hand, I could hardly make it out. The man's face was toward me now, I knew, and I peered curiously through the darkness to see what manner of man this strange companion of mine might be. It had grown very dark. The moon was quite concealed by heavy storm-clouds. I could not see the man's features, but could make out that he was looking earnestly and eagerly in the direction from which we had come. So for a few strokes the punt although its occupant stood motionless, and watching, still keeping its way, until we were close on the bushes at the tail of the island. Another vivid flash of lightning showed the punt and man to me, within a few yards, as clear as daylight could have done. And, O Heaven! what a face that brief moment's light showed me! An old man, with short grizzled hair, that seemed to stand on end under the influence of some frightful horror; his face was ghastly pale, except where a livid scar that seamed his cheek showed red across the ashy skin; his throat was bare, and he seemed to have been in a struggle, for his shirt and loose velveteen jacket were torn about his neck, and the shaggy whiskers under his chin were in great disorder. I fancied, too, that there was blood upon his breast and face. I was sure there was upon his hands. His eyes, with the light of a mad horror in them, awful in its intensity, were starting through the darkness toward the lock-house, and he seemed to be straining every nerve to catch some sound from that quarter. I saw, at the same time, hardly knowing how I saw it in that short moment, a gun leaning against the well of the punt.

While yet I was fascinated by the horror of the sight, he disappeared behind the bushes, and as the black darkness settled again upon the scene, a rattling peal of thunder awoke the echoes of the hills. I was too startled for a moment to row, and lay upon my sculls vainly trying to explain to myself what I had seen; but, finding my boat drifting down with the stream, started once more. Hardly had I done so before I was alarmed by the report of a gun, close at hand, as it seemed, followed by a loud splash in the water. Connecting this at once with the man I had seen, I rowed round to the other side of the island as fast as I could, and hailed him loudly. There was no answer, and I could see nothing. I rowed up and down the length of the island half a dozen times, but without result. The man and punt were gone. I could not understand it. The man's wild, strange appearance, his evident terror, and the disorder of his dress alarmed me. And then the gun and the splash! What was it? What could have happened? I rowed uneasily about the spot for some time, until a horror of it and of what I had seen completely mastered me, and I made the best of my way to Henley. The storm was now at its height, and raging with great fury.

I tied my boat up to the stairs, and went at once to my lodgings. There was no one about, and even if there had been I think the strange sensation I felt would have prevented my saying anything about the events of the night. All night I turned and tossed uneasily in my bed. Whenever I closed my eyes I saw again the livid scar-marked face, the straining wild eyes, the bloody hands. The recollection of that one brief moment terrified me more than I can express. I felt as if it would be impossible to forget it; and indeed I feel so still. Toward morning I fell into an uneasy sleep, in which the occurrences of my night row repeated themselves over and over again, and when I awoke I was feverish and unrefreshed.

It was a bright, clear, fresh morning after the storm, and although I felt by no means well, I thought the row to Cookham would do me good. So I held to my purpose, (which I had, when I first awoke, for a moment thought of abandoning,) and started. As I neared the island I felt a strange inexplicable dread of meeting the man I had seen last night, but although I felt as if my doing so would increase the chance of a meeting, I rowed along the bucks shore where I had missed the punt. There was nothing to be seen near the island, nothing all the way to the lock, but as I rowed along that piece of water I felt creeping over me the cold shuddering feeling that I had felt as I left Dalrymple the previous evening. Nothing appeared to have occurred in the neighborhood out of the usual course. The lock-keeper returned my "good morning" without entering into conversation, as I felt sure he would have done if any strange occurrence had happened during the night. Once through the lock, the chill feeling of terror which had oppressed me disappeared gradually, and I began to persuade myself that I had exaggerated what I had seen; but I could not shake off the memory of the face.

By the time I reached Marlow I felt so tired and ill that I gave up the idea of going any further that day. Not to lose time, however, I determined to take some sketches of Bisham, and as I felt indisposed for any more rowing, I took old Tom Peacock, the fisherman, with me to scull. Tom was, as you know, a garrulous old fellow, and he soon began to talk. He rambled on for some time with his fishing stories and his poaching adventures, all of which I had heard before, and to which, consequently, I paid but little attention. Presently, when the stream of his loquacity had run a little dry, I asked him, more for the sake of saying something than because I felt any interest in the question, whether the storm had been bad last night at Marlow.

"Bad?" said old Tom; "ay, that it were. I dunno as ever I see a badder, excep' one, three year ago, and just about this time that were, too. Why, what day of the month were yesterday?"

"The twenty-first."

"The twenty-first of June," said the old man, lowering his voice; "why, that were the very day it was done, three year ago."

"It was done? what was done? What do you mean?" The cold chill came over me again, and I almost fancied I could see the face again.

"Didn't ye hear of it afore?" asked Tom. "Ah, no, I remember, you haven't been this way for some time, and p'raps you missed it in Lunnon papers. Well, you see, Sir, this was the way of it. You didn't know old Kit Garth, the fisherman, up Hambledon way, maybe? No? Ah, it wasn't over much he was on the river! He lived best part of his time drinking at the public, and I don't think he was over-particular as to how he got his money. However, that's no business of mine you know. Old Kit was a terrible old rascal, surely, and a pretty life he and his son, who was a'most as big a blackguard as his father, led poor old Mrs. Garth. She was a decent sort of body enough, too good for the likes of Kit; and although he used to beat her, and well-nigh starve her sometimes, she never complained. I believe she was fond of 'em both, somehow, and certainly the young 'un used to be a bit kind to her by times, and protected her against the old man now and then; but you see, Sir, it wasn't often as he could do that, for in general, as sure as old Kit was drunk, young Kit was drunk too. Well, they went on at this sort o' life for some time, sometimes in prison for assaults, sometimes for poaching and that, (though there ain't much in that, I think,) until one day it came to a regular blow up. The two men had been drinking hard, and the old 'un, so soon as ever he got home, began a bullyragging and a punching the missus. Well, the young 'un he interfered, and the upshot of it was as there was a reg'lar fight. What happened exactly nobody never rightly knowed, except one thing, and that was that in the morning old Kit had got a awful cut right across the cheek, and that young Kit was off. We never saw no more of him. Folks said he'd gone for a sodger, and got shot in the Crimea, but I don't know nothing about that. After he'd gone things went on worse and worse with the Garths, and old Kit, whose beauty wasn't improved by the scar left by his son's parting present, seemed to go right off his head like, when he'd got his drink aboard, and ill-used his wife worse than ever. Well, Sir, to make a long story short, one night, it was the twenty-first of June, three year ago, old Kit went home from the public at a little afore eleven o'clock, not quite drunk, although he'd been drinking hard. It was a tremendous bad night, thundering and lightening fearful, and a deal of rain falling, but old Kit didn't mind that, and set off for his cottage which was about a mile from the river. Nobody seed him on the road home; there wasn't many people about such a night as that, as you may suppose, Sir, and nobody seed him go into his house. A little after eleven the neighbors was aroused by frightful screams and cries of murder from old Kit's cottage; and although they was used to strange noises from there now and then, some of 'em thought it sounded more serious this time, and turned out to see what was up. They found the garden gate and cottage door both open, and between 'em, as if she'd run out with her last strength, they found the poor old woman. Her head and face had been all battered in with some heavy instrument, and I was told by them as picked her up that it was a most dreadful sight to see. She was stone dead, o' course. There wasn't much doubt about who'd done it. The poor old creetur had got hold of a handful of gray whiskers and a piece of old Kit's neckercher, and old Kit himself, and his gun, was not to be found. The alarm was raised, and the constables come, and they hunted about for old Kit all that night, but managed, of course, to go every way but the right, until it was too late. At last they goes down to the lock, and they says to the keeper, who hadn't heard nothing o' what had been going on: 'Ha' ye seen anything o' old Garth?' 'Yes,' says the lock-keeper. He'd come down there about two hours ago, had jumped into his punt which was a lying just outside the lock-gates, and gone off up the river. The keeper told 'em he didn't half like the old man's looks. He just see him by the light of a flash of lightning, and he said his face looked like death, and as if there was somethin' horrible after him. He'd got his gun with him, the keeper said, and his shirt was all tore about his throat as if he'd ha' been having a fight. The constables they went off to Henley, hot-foot, but they didn't find no Kit, and for a good reason too. The next morning his punt, with nothing in it but the gun, was found among the piles of the weir, and when they got the gun they got the thing as the murder was done with, for the poor old woman's gray hair was a sticking to the butt. As for Kit, he turned up about three days after, washed up against the lock-gates, and it was pretty clear how he came there, for he had a shot-hole in his breast big enough to put your hand in. That was just such another night as last night was—I mind it well."

That was the story old Tom told me; I remember every word he said as distinctly as possible. I knew when he began, by the feeling of horror that possessed me, that I was going to hear the explanation of my last night's mystery. I felt then that what I had seen was not of this world. I don't think it had so presented itself to me before, except by the unreasoning terror with which the thought of it filled my mind.

I suffered greatly for some time afterward. I have never yet completely got over the remembrance of that awful face. At first it was terrible. I had not been to Henley since then until to-day; and if I had known when we first started that you would have stopped at the Island, I should have made some excuse to come on by road. As it was, it was not until we had actually started that I remembered it was the 21st of June. The old fear came over me as we neared the place, and, against my will, I felt compelled to watch for the figure I saw that night. Now I have seen the place again *without it*, I hope the impression will fade from my mind. Hush! there is Jack Long; not a word of this to him.

BIRD COURTSHIP.—I have seen a fine cock robin paying assiduous addresses to a female bird, as late as the middle of July; and I have no doubt that his intentions were honorable. I watched the pair for half an hour. The hen, I took it, was in the market for the second time that season, but the cock, from his bright, unfaded plumage, looked like a new arrival. The hen resented every advance of the male. In vain he strutted around her, and displayed his fine feathers; every now and then she would make at him in the most spiteful manner. He followed her to the ground, poured into her ear a fine half-suppressed warble, offered her a worm, flew back to the tree again with a great spread of plumage, hopped around her on the branches, chirruped, chattered, flew gallantly at an intruder, and was back in an instant at her side. No use—she cut him short at every turn.

The *dénouement* I cannot relate, as the artful bird, followed by her ardent suitor, soon flew away beyond my sight. It may not be rash to conclude, however, that she held out no longer than was prudent. On the whole, there seems to be a system of Women's Rights prevailing among the birds, which, contemplated from the standpoint of the male, is quite admirable. In almost all cases of joint interest, the female bird is the most active. She determines the site of the nest, and is usually the most absorbed in its construction. Generally, she is more vigilant in caring for the young, and manifests the most concern when danger threatens. Hour after hour I have seen the mother of a brood of blue grosbeaks pass from the nearest meadow to the tree that held her nest, with a cricket or grasshopper in her bill, while her better-dressed half was singing serenely on a distant tree, or pursuing his pleasure amid the branches.—*Atlantic for June.*

FRANZ SCHUBERT.—His round and puffy face, low forehead, projecting lips, bushy eyebrows, stumpy nose and short curly hair, gave him that negro look which corresponds with that conveyed by the bust which is to be found at the Wahring Churchyard. He was under the average height, round backed and shoulders, with plump arms and hands and short fingers. The expression of his face was neither intellectual nor pleasing, and it was only when music or conversation interested him, and especially if BEETHOVEN was the topic, that his eye began to brighten and his features light up with animation. However uncomely, nay, almost repulsive, his exterior, the spiritual and hidden part of the man was noble and abundantly endowed. All of SCHUBERT's intimate friends agree that he was blessed with a good disposition, that he was a good son, fondly attached to all his family, a firm friend, always ready to do a good turn for any he loved, free from all envy and hatred, high-minded, and an enthusiastic worshipper of nature and the art which was sacred to him. There was a calmness in his demeanor and a cheerfulness, the result of an easily-pleased and contented spirit, which, coupled with his innocent humor and fondness for companionship, made him very attractive to men of similar disposition with his own. FRANZ SCHUBERT made no famous journeys, like MOZART and HANDEL before him, and other great composers who succeeded him; he never appeared before crowned heads or produced his works before royal courts, acquiring thereby an enlarged understanding of the world, and a greater knowledge of mankind. Nor, like his great compeer BEETHOVEN, was he versed in ancient and modern literature, or knowledge of State affairs; nor, again, like MENDELSOHN and SCHUMANN, did he enjoy that modern culture and versatility which gave him such a catholicity to the studies of those famous men; his education under his father's roof never advanced beyond the ordinary routine of the necessary elements of knowledge, and the time he spent at the Convict was dedicated more exclusively to composing than the study of classic authors, history, biography, &c. Still, it would be incorrect to assert that his education was generally defective, and that the many beautiful things he gave to the world were the unreasoning efforts of a dream-like imagination. The few letters we possess, and notably those of his later days, prove that their author's heart and understanding were both in the right place.—*Life of Schubert, by Kreissle von Hellbron.*

A GIRL'S A GIRL FOR A' THAT.

Is there a lady in the land
That boasts her rank and a' that?
With scornful eye we pass her by,
And little care for a' that;
For Nature's charm shall bear the palm,—
A girl's a girl for a' that.

What though her neck with jems she deck,
With folly's gear and a' that,
And gaily ride in pomp and pride;
We can dispense with a' that.
An honest heart acts no such part,—
A girl's a girl for a' that.

The nobly born may proudly scorn
A lowly lass and a' that;
A pretty face has far more grace
Than haughty looks and a' that;
A bonnie maid needs no such aid,—
A girl's a girl for a' that.

Then let us trust that come it must,
And sure it will for a' that,
When faith and love, all arts above,
Shall reign supreme and a' that,
And every youth confess the truth,—
A girl's a girl for a' that.

—*Once a Week.*

SHORT STORIES.—No doubt one of the most agreeable things in literature is a thoroughly good short story. At the same time it is one of the most difficult to obtain. We have few or no trained writers in this branch of composition. Our professional novelists rarely attempt the short story, and when they do, are far from increasing their reputation thereby. Since the time of POE there has been no one eminently successful in this branch—no one whose invention or art has been sufficient for great success. A good short story should have one fresh, central incident, two or three well-conceived and sharply-drawn characters, a certain symmetrical unity in construction, a deep significance in the catastrophe or climax—not necessarily a moral, as ordinarily understood, but as nothing should be purposeless, the short story should illustrate some defect or virtue in human character, or portray some special experience whereby the imagination of the reader may be gratified, his sympathies awakened, or his knowledge of the world increased. It is not easy to fix the limitations to the short story. Its construction is an art, far more so than is generally believed. It has its laws, and bears very nearly the same relation to the novel that the song does to poetry, which always properly possesses one definite idea thrown into a compact, symmetrical form. Writers of short stories cannot hope to attain success unless they make this form of composition a profound study; they must have brevity of expression, conception of character, keen feeling for unity and symmetry in art, and very decided dramatic perceptions. All these qualifications are necessary, but many of them can be acquired by study. There is no reason why we should not have a corps of men and women especially trained in this branch of art, and capable of producing a regular supply of highly-enjoyable novels in miniature.—*Appletons' Journal.*

HOW EDWARD III. RAISED SUPPLIES.—As one of the means of raising money for his heavy expenses, EDWARD had obtained permission to buy 20,000 sacks of wool. This somewhat singular arrangement brings to light one of the ways in which the King obtained his supplies, and a most cumbrous and mischievous way it was. The wool itself was not granted to him, but only the right to buy it, (which was, in effect, a right to pre-emption,) and the profit he could make by selling it was the amount of subsidy he received. He thus became a merchant on his own account, and interfered, considerably, with all the regular course of trade. He allowed no wool to be bought or sold until he had obtained his 20,000 sacks, and he impressed ships, to the great inconvenience of their owners and the merchants in general, to carry the wool to Brabant, where he intended to sell it. These ships were kept waiting for the wool, in the Thames and other places, the whole Summer and Autumn, and it is no wonder that later in the reign, when political intrigues had increased political liberty, such practices should have been deprecated. But there was still another difficulty and complication in the transaction. The King could not, of course, buy and sell in his own person, and he therefore employed ninety-six merchants to do so for him. They were to advance the King the sum of £200,000. As security for this payment, he assigned to them all the customs duties throughout the kingdom; as remuneration for their trouble, he granted to them one-half of the profit on the transaction. The sellers received tallies on delivery of the wool, and the "obligatory letters of payment" were made out in the King's name. The merchants, therefore, had but little risk, and acted only as middlemen; and, inasmuch as they, who were to a large extent able to dictate to the owners what should be the price of the wool, gave only £8 a sack for it and sold it for £20, they must have been exorbitantly paid for their trouble; while the King, or rather the kingdom, did not ultimately realize any adequate amount from this very circuitous and costly mode of what was in reality arbitrary taxation.—*Longman's Life and Times of Edward III.*

GUSTAVE DORE.—"Would you like to visit GUSTAVE DORE's studio?" Wouldn't I! With a card from HACHETTE's, we were not long in finding it—even without a number or name to indicate it—for probably it is the only isolated studio in Paris built for the purpose—it must certainly be the largest. An artist who paints pictures thirty feet long and twenty-two feet high must have a studio of his own, and these are the dimensions of the last great work of DORE, which we saw on his *easel* (?) nearly or quite finished. The subject is Christ coming down from the Judgment Hall of Pilate—some twenty or more life-size figures fill the canvas. The competition for such a work must be somewhat limited, for what galleries less extensive than the Louvre can hold such a canvas? In the spacious studio, at this moment, there were also more than a dozen large pictures, all recently painted by this almost miraculous artist—(marvelous at least, so far as facility and amount of work is concerned)—including figure-pieces from DANTE and from the "Midsummer Night's Dream—ROSSINI in his bed after death, and two very beautiful forest scenes—all these being about six or eight feet high. One would think that DORE's pencil drawings might have occupied any one man for a life-time, but to see these enormous and elaborate works in oil, going on simultaneously, one's wonder grows in proportion to their square feet. But for the janitor's assurance that no one but the master himself touched the canvas, we might guess that a large part of the work was done by pupils. DORE himself is a surprise, for he is, apparently, still on the sunny side of thirty-five. In feature he is not very unlike THOMAS NAST, whose pencil comes nearest on our side to that of the French prodigy. Mr. DORE received us with that quiet and unpretending manner which marks the modesty of true merit; and though we avoid using minutes that must be money—and much money—to a man who can do such things as he does, yet he kindly explained the chief points in his recent works, in a simple and sensible fashion, and gave us the impression that he was a true son of genius. And yet even a novice may guess that his drawings are not all faultless.—*Putnam's Magazine, June.*

SAID PACHA OF EGYPT.—MOHAMMED SAID PACHA, third Viceroy of Egypt, one of the younger sons of MEHEMET ALI, succeeded to the throne in August, 1854, on the murder of ABBA PACHA, in which crime he had no agency; for any art of treachery or cruelty was alien to his bold, frank character. He was a man made rather in a Western than Eastern mould; impulsive and rash even to recklessness, but incapable of fraud, or treachery, or midnight murder.

The stranger, who had fancied a Turk must be almost a black man, modeled on the popular representation of the Moor that SHAKESPEARE drew, was ever surprised to see in this Egyptian Viceroy a counterpart of the portraits of HENRY VIII. of England, in complexion, beard, face, and figure; and the similarity in character, manner and temper was equally striking; though in many respects, especially in its moral aspects, the advantage was on the side of the Turk, who in everything but creed was much the better practical Christian of the two, even as regarded multiplicity of wives.

SAID PACHA was of a fair, ruddy complexion, with red beard and hair, the latter of which was always shaven in Turkish fashion. His features were regular, and the expression of his face frank and noble, his figure symmetrical, though on a grand scale, and indicating immense strength, until increasing corpulence marred both face and figure in latter years. His eyes were clear and bright, and, unlike most Turks, he did not keep them habitually half closed, and avoid a direct glance at his interlocutor, but looked straight into the face of the person with whom he conversed.

Those eyes had none of the lazy languor of the Turk, but flashed with fun, or blazed with anger, as the varying mood of his excitable temper moved him. His conversational power and readiness of repartee were entirely French, and indicated the training and culture he had received. He was one of the readiest men I have ever conversed with, when his mind was at ease and in a good mood. Liberal to prodigality, generous to a fault, and full of warm impulses, his confidence was abused and his liberality preyed upon, until like all princes, he was taught to distrust and scorn the mass of those surrounding him, who fawned on and flattered, only to deceive and plunder him. But after a long and intimate acquaintance with him, without being blind to his faults, I can say with truth that in a widely-varied experience of men and countries, I have met with no nobler and more generous nature than his, warped as it may have been in his latter days, and soured by the ingratitude and the treachery of those on whom he lavished favors. In his early prime, before he had tasted the bitters as well as the sweets of power and absolute rule, he was a model monarch, as well as a truly noble man, in mind and manner, as well as personal presence. He spoke French like a Parisian, understood English and Italian, and, of course, was a Turkish and Arabic scholar—the Turkish being the high Court language of Egypt, as well as of Constantinople, with his own people, though the French was the Court language for conference with or dispatches to the foreign agents, and that used in their diplomatic communications to each other.—*E. DeLeon, in Harper's Magazine.*

LOVE INTRIGUES IN EGYPT.—An Egyptian girl or woman, concealed behind her *sheback* (window,) sees pass a man who pleases her fancy. She calls, and, as the head of the unknown is raised, a flower, a note, or a handkerchief, is dropped at his feet. This is not yet a rendezvous, but an invitation to come again near the same place. At the moment the favored one leaves the spot, the door opens, and a eunuch or negress follows him. This servant is charged to know who he is, where he rests, what is his name, and condition in life.

The day after, in passing by the same house, if a flower, or other token, again falls from the same window, the lover knows that the report of the servant is made, and that his suit is favorably received.

"Now," adds MAHMOUD, (I translating into fairer English his odd expressions,) "is the dangerous time. Sometimes at the *café*, sometimes in the street, you are met by an old woman, who tells you that such and such a man has a beautiful daughter, who wants to be married. She has the beauty of a princess, and all the charms that can tempt the imagination."

"I wish to see her!" says the lover.

"Impossible," replies the dame. "Gaze upon the beauty of a child of the faithful before marriage—Mohammed forbid!"

"I wish to see her," repeats the lover, unmoved, and he slips a piece of gold into the woman's hand.

"You shall behold the glory of her eyes," replies th ewoman, softened.

"No—more," repeats the lover, and another backshish is pressed on the woman.

"You shall behold her rosy mouth, filled with teeth beautiful as the pearls on the Jultana's neck."

"More!"

And, at the third gold piece, the woman leaves the lover, saying, "You are a prince, and I am your slave!"

From that moment the interview is determined on.

The best occasion is generally that of the mosque or the baths. In the shadows of the former, at a proper moment, the girl will remove her veil, even so far as to expose her neck and shoulders, that is, if some jealous eunuch is far enough away. As to the bath—this is a thing more full of danger and coquetry. The master of the bath is nearly always in the intrigue. He has two *backshishes* to gain: one on the part of the woman, another from the lover. The eunuchs, or slaves, rest at the door of the bath. These immense halls have a cupola on high, pierced with a thousand little holes, each of which is supposed to be covered with glass; but the lover discovers that some are not thus closed, when he is led by the master to the roof of the building, where, if he be wise, he will be able to judge of the beauty of the woman he loves, as she rests in all the charming *négligé* of the bath-toilet.—*"Sentimental Idler" in Appletons' Journal.*

GARRICK'S HAMLET.—The "strolling actor" and "pretender," as the two prosperous managers had called him, was of quite another school from the majestic BETTERTON, but he took the town by storm. The little man chose "Richard III." for his first night; "because," said he, "if I come forth in a hero or a part usually played by a tall fellow, I shall not get over forty shillings a week." So many rumors of his capacity had been heard, that there was a good audience at the obscure theatre, and his *Richard* was received with wonder and delight. Instantly he became the rage. The leading theatres were deserted, and people of fashion trooped to see him. Even POPE, old, feeble and querulous, was drawn from his Twickenham retreat, and praised him with enthusiasm. QUIN, his own reputation paling before the rising star, said spitefully, "GARRICK is a new religion; the people follow him like another WHITEFIELD; but they will soon come back to church again." GARRICK retorted in the good-humored epigram:

"When doctrines meet with general approbation,
It is not heresy, but reformation."

He had won green laurels in "Richard," "Lear" and many favorite comedies, and was in his twenty-seventh year when he appeared at Drury Lane, following the gorgeous Court of Denmark, in his inky cloak and all the trappings and the suits of woe. Of small, delicate, well-shaped frame, with an exceedingly musical, though not very powerful voice, eyes full of fire and passion, and rapid and vehement changes of tone and attitude,—he was a striking contrast to the slow and stately BETTERTON. And, despite the tenacity with which old play-goers adhere to their early favorites, a few survivors, who remembered BETTERTON well, unhesitatingly pronounced GARRICK the greater "Hamlet." His picturesque attitudes, his wonderful mobility of face, the profound melancholy that weighed him down, his passionate rebuke of the Queen, the marvelous play of his speaking eyes, which now flashed lightnings and now melted to liquid softness, are all descanted on by the writers of that day. The line,

"But I have that within, which passeth show,"

made a very deep impression. "And when he beheld the ghost," says one of his contemporaries, "his consternation was such that the emotion of the spectators, on looking at him, was scarcely less than if they had actually beheld a spirit. He stood a statue of astonishment; his color fled, and he spoke in a low, trembling voice, and uttered his questions with the difficulty of extreme dread." It is a striking illustration of the inhumanity of former times, that the bitter anguish of *Shylock*, though expressed in the self-same words that now draw tears, was long regarded as mirth-provoking. DOGGETT, the comedian, had personated *Shylock* in a red wig and false nose, while KITTY CLIVE,—the very incarnation of THALIA,—playing the disguised *Portia* in the trial scene, had drawn forth more pardonable roars of laughter, as she archly mimicked the leading lawyers of her time. Perhaps this coarseness and buffoonery of the stage had made GARRICK unduly sensitive; at all events, though himself an incomparable comedian, and even an incomparable harlequin, he not only cut out the part of *Osrick* from "Hamlet," but ruthlessly expunged the scene with the grave-diggers, lest it should mar the tragedy. Lord CAMPBELL shows that the discussion, in this scene, as to whether *Ophelia* is entitled to Christian burial, turning upon the question whether she went to the water and drowned herself, or the water came to her and drowned her, is almost a verbatim copy of the arguments in a famous law case tried in the reign of Bloody Mary; and that the poet's purpose clearly was, to ridicule the counsel who argued that suit, and the Judge who tried it. To SHAKESPEARE's fondness for satirizing legal and judicial stupidity are we indebted for that immortal scene. How wonderful is its blending of pathos, wit and shrewd philosophy! Yet the great GARRICK was blind to its merits, and he banished it altogether from the stage. Years after his death, a friend said to JACK BANISTER, who had ventured to restore it: "If you ever meet GARRICK in the next world, he will quarrel with you for bringing back the grave-diggers to Hamlet."

Fortunately for us, GARRICK's acting edition of *Hamlet* did not long hold the stage. But the "Romeo and Juliet" played to-day is the same in which he, at old Drury, and "silver-tongued BARRY," at Covent Garden, vied with each other for twelve successive nights. On the thirteenth, BARRY gave up the rivalry, leaving GARRICK alone in the field. The contest, meanwhile, had wearied the town, and provoked the sally:

"'What play to-night?' says angry Ned,
As from his bed he rouses.
'Romeo again!' he shakes his head;
'A plague on both your houses!'"

GARRICK's *Hamlet* wore a black court suit, (those were the times of GEORGE II. and GEORGE III.,) a bag wig, a cravat with streaming ends, silver shoe-buckles, and lace ruffles at his wrists,—doubtless a studied and elegant costume; but it contrasts sharply with our usage, and the bag wig can hardly have added to its charms.—*Atlantic for June.*

ANCIENT ANGLO-SAXON MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.—By the Anglo-Saxons the bond of matrimony was held to be most sacred. No man could lawfully marry without first obtaining the consent of the woman's Mundbora, or guardian, who was her father if living, and if not, some other near relation. If such consent was not obtained, the husband was liable to penalties, and he acquired no legal rights over either the wife or her goods. For this consent the lover always paid a mede or price, in the nature of a present, according to the rank of the lady. It was therefore advantageous to a father that the "spindle-side," or female part of his family, to use ALFRED's term, should outnumber the "spear-side," or male members thereof. The parties were solemnly contracted, and a friend of the bridegroom became surety for the woman's good treatment and maintenance. Her dowry was fixed; and all the relations of both parties within the third degree were invited to the marriage feast. Each one made some present to the couple; and the Mundbora gave them arms, furniture, cattle and money. This was called the Faderfrum, or father's gift, and was all the fortune that the bridegroom received. On the day before the wedding, which generally took place within six or eight weeks from the time of the contract, the invited friends of the bridegroom went to his house, where they spent the day in feasting. On the next morning they went armed and on horseback to the house of the bride, under the conduct of the foremost man, to receive her, and conduct her to her husband. This martial show was both for compliment and to prevent a rescue by any former lover. The bride was led by a matron, called the brideswoman; followed by many young women, termed the bridesmaids, and attended by her Mundbora and other male relations. On her arrival she was received by the bridegroom, and solemnly betrothed by her guardian. The united companies then proceeded to the church, attended by musicians. No marriage was lawful without the presence of the Mundbora at the ceremony, and he gave the bride to the bridegroom, saying, "I give her to thee to be thy honor and thy wife; to keep thy keys and share with thee in thy bed and goods." The parties received the nuptial benediction from the priest, sometimes under a vail or square piece of cloth, called the care-cloth, held at each corner by a man, to conceal the bride's blushes; but this was not used in cases where the bride was a widow. After the benediction both of the parties were crowned with flowers, which were kept in the church for the purpose. A ring was used at the marriage as well as at the betrothal. Some authors say that at the marriages of the Anglo-Saxons the Mundbora presented the bridegroom with one of the bride's shoes, as a token of the transfer of authority; and she was made to feel the change by a blow on her head given with the shoe. The husband was bound by oath to use his wife well, on failure of which she might leave him; but he was allowed to bestow a moderate castigation upon her. After the marriage ceremony all the company returned to the bridegroom's house, where was held the wedding feast. At night the bride was conducted to her chamber and put to bed by the women, and the bridegroom was in like manner attended by the men. The couple both being in bed, their healths were drunk in their presence by all the company. On the next morning, when the bridegroom rose, he gave his bride a morgengabe, or morning gift, which became her separate property, and was the ancient pin-money. All the company came to the chamber before the couple rose, to hear this gift declared, after which they feasted again for several days, until the provisions were consumed, and then, having made presents to the husband, they departed. The wedding dresses of the bride, and three of her maidens, and of the bridegroom and his attendants, were of a peculiar fashion and color, and might not be worn on any other occasion. These dresses were at first the perquites of the musicians who attended the marriage, but in later times they were given to some church or abbey.—*The Wedding Day in all Ages and Countries.*

POLITICAL PRAYERS.—Political praying is unfair, because it gives no chance to cross-question, or to offer a prayer or sermon in reply; and custom or a sense of decorum may compel persons to hear, without dissent, distasteful political opinions presented under the mask of prayer. For the question is not, as often put, one of extempore vs. written prayers, but one of individual against what is sometimes called "common prayer;" and "public prayer" should exclude whatever the whole public cannot pray for.

In the *Life of Amos Lawrence*, there is a letter of Mr. LAWRENCE's showing some ignorance of the character of institutional prayers: "R. had passed the dangerous period of his college life without blemish, *and was only absent from prayers three times* (which were for good cause,") &c. Whereas, at this epoch, the morning prayers were executed before half-dressed, half-wakened students, by candle-light, so that one might conceive of a sleepy lad in the fourth story of Allworthy Hall, muttering without moral turpitude "*non est mihi decurrere ad miseras preces*," as he turns in his bed, and leaves the bell to run down, and Nisus to shut to the chapel door.

But, though a passing reference to timely topics, exciting events, or the business on the Speaker's table does relieve a Chaplain's prayer from flatness, the remedy is worse than the complaint. There is no shocking indecency in dull commonplace, while there is in the Washington story that on the morning of Mr. CHANDLER's philippic on the *Alabama* claims, the "Chaplain of the Senate, as if with knowledge of what was coming, prayed once more on our foreign relations, this time aiming his words at England." One correspondent declared that, the same morning, "Mr. PILE had requested the Chaplain to pray for his confirmation to the office to which he is nominated, but as Mr. CHANDLER had engaged his services for that day he was obliged to decline. Every day an accurate estimate of coming events can be drawn from these prayers of the Chaplain." Of course this is joking or satire; but it is shameful to give such cause for scandal.

It is a grave matter for public men to profanely represent the Almighty as the ally of one or other of political parties. While one Congressman announces that "God cannot afford" to let certain measures prove unsuccessful, another, of the opposite party, declares the latter to be "the only one which has in it the principle of Jesus Christ. There is but one Christian sentiment in the country to-day, and that is to be found incarnate in the Democratic Party." We find a Louisiana Legislative resolution thanking God for party triumphs, and a Pennsylvania politician writing to a New Jersey politician that he has "great fears for the future, because his party will not take a position which *God clearly intends* they shall occupy." The preachers set a bad example, and the politicians follow it. I do not decry, of course, public prayers for a great and national cause. No spectacle is more sublime than that of Joan of Arc leading the Dauphin's soldiers; of Roundhead, Huguenot, or Covenanter praying for the cause they fight for. There is something impressive in the thought of Northern and Southern chaplains offering simultaneously sincere prayers—those for the South against the Union, those for the Union against the South—even though it be clear that Heaven could range itself on but one side, which proved to be that of the Union battalions. But this is quite different from claiming that Heaven supports certain *specific* partisan projects because we support them; that it demands a military advance to Bull Run because we demand it; that it decrees the immediate exchange of a republic for a monarchy, or of a monarchy for a republic, of war for peace or peace for war, because we decree it. It is bold business for a politician to announce that "God intends" any proposed measure to be adopted, or any job to be lobbied to success.—*Galaxy for June.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Railroad Accidents.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 19, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper you did me the honor to notice a theory of mine with regard to the cause of the accident on the Long Island Railroad, by which the valuable lives of Mr. RUSHMORE and others were sacrificed.

My belief then and now is that this deplorable affair resulted from oscillation, and that compression is the remedy for all such. This opinion has been borne out by recent reports in your paper of later accidents. Take, for example, the one on the Erie, near Cuba station, where no loss of life occurred, and where, if the freight train had been also supplied with compression couplers, no damage would have been experienced by either train. This miraculous escape was imputed by all to the compression platform, and automatic couplers, with which all the passenger cars on the Erie Railway have been equipped. They say that had the old platforms and loose couplers been attached to the cars "telescoping" would have been inevitable, and a general smash-up the result. Mr. RIDDLE reports that loose couplers are the cause of *nine out of ten* railroad accidents, and this is, so far as I can see, the only satisfactory solution of the Long Island Railroad disaster; while the Angola massacre could not have occurred, but for the loose couplers, and the consequently increased oscillation.

Railroad travel would be robbed of nearly all its terrors, if well-known adequate appliances were used, as they at once ought to be.

As a further proof of my position, take the reports from the Chicago press of the railroad accident last week at Quincy, where two trains met, each running at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour! And yet we read that *"no passenger was so much hurt as scared, because the coaches on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy line are all provided with the Miller patent platform coupling,* which dispenses with all links, and allows consequently no slack, so that the whole train moves as one car." There can be no question but that this patent coupling saved a smash-up of cars, which would of necessity have endangered the lives of all the passengers. Two engines were never before so completely wrecked. They came together with such force as to cause heavy iron bolts to fly to distances over 100 yards, and yet the train itself was but little damaged, and only detained some four hours.

We are unfavorably reputed abroad because of the multiplicity of our railroad accidents. Let such a national scandal be wiped out by the immediate use of well-known remedial adjuncts. Let juries insist on exemplary damages where it can be proved that either the track or the rolling stock is not supplied with established and latest thoroughly-approved appliances. I well remember the late RICHARD CORDEN, M. P., telling me at the Athenæum Club that he thought it quite a marvel since he had not suffered from one railroad accident during nearly six months' continuous traveling over here; "and yet," added he, "I was all the time pained and shocked by hearing and reading of numbers which elsewhere happened in the States during my sojourn." For myself I have seen, and have *in propriâ personâ* been so often endangered, that I may perhaps be excused if I thus write at length, feelingly, with the hope that the errors of our railway system may be speedily abolished, so that we may excel all other nations in the safety, as far as we do already transcend them in the magnitude and facility of our wondrous railway traffic.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

B. WOOD.

P. S.—My previous communication to your widely-circulated journal seems to have been much noticed. I have received several letters from railroad men and others, which come singularly *apropos.* The Superintendent of the Burlington Railroad writes: "We have been unfortunate in having a collision on a curve, between one of our passenger trains and an engine, neither looking for the other, causing an utter wreck of both engines, but not materially damaging the cars or injuring any of the passengers, thanks to the Miller platform. A few days ago there was a collision between two trains which met on the Hannibal and St. Joe line, with similar results. Their Superintendent attributes the comparative freedom from loss, to the platform, which we both regard as the best, safest, and most paying railroad improvement extant." A private gentleman says: "As I am, nowadays, a constant traveler, I am deeply interested in having every passenger coach, on every railroad in the United States, provided with the compression coupling and platforms. Any company that continues without them, now that their merits are so well known, ought to be made to suffer heavily in damages."

The Case of the American Minister to Spain—His Introduction of Goods.

MADRID, Spain, Wednesday, May 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been stated in several of the United States journals that Hon. JOHN P. HALE, the American Minister at Madrid, has made improper use of the facilities which his diplomatic position afforded him, by introducing into Spain, for speculative purposes, merchandise subject to duty. The writer of this article, (who is well acquainted with the facts in the case,) asserts that this report is grossly incorrect, and is believed to have originated from an unreliable person, who has manufactured this story from the following facts: When Mr. HALE first came to Madrid (some four years ago) he authorized the importation of certain pieces of furniture required for his residence in that city. This importation was made for Mr. HALE by his Secretary of Legation, and was perfectly in accordance with the laws of the country, which grant to foreign Ministers permission to introduce into Spain articles for personal use, not exceeding $7,000 in value. The total cost of the furniture here alluded to (which are the only importations that Mr. HALE has ever made) was less than half the amount allowed by law, and considerably less than similar importations made by Mr. HALE's predecessors, as will be shown by the following memoranda, taken from the public records. Importations made by the several American Ministers into Spain, free of duties, under their diplomatic privilege:

Mr. Dodge, Minister from 1855 to 1859	$7,000 00
Mr. Preston, Minister from 1859 to 1862	4,324 50
Mr. Schurz, Minister in 1862 (five months)	576 00
Mr. Koerner, Minister from 1862 to 1865	6,323 00
Mr. Perry, Chargé from 1854 to 1855; Mr. Perry, Chargé from 1862 to 1865	6,170 05
Mr. Hale, Minister from 1865 to 1869	3,229 05

A telegram from Madrid to the New-York *Tribune,* dated April 5, and probably emanating from the same irresponsible source, announces the startling intelligence that "the case of Mr. HALE, the United States Minister at Madrid, who is charged with smuggling goods for commerce into Spain, under his diplomatic privileges, continues to produce considerable excitement. *La Politica,* SERRANO's organ, declares that it knows facts relative to Mr. HALE's smuggling, which it describes as flagitious, and insists upon having the documents." To thoroughly appreciate the baseness of this slander, it is only necessary to state that General SERRANO, the head of the present Government in Spain, when the calumny was made known to him by Mr. HALE, voluntarily wrote and transmitted the following letter:

MADRID, April 27, 1869.

To His Excellency, Mr. Hale, Minister of the United States of America at Madrid:

MY DEAR SIR: (And of all my consideration,) I have to inform you, in reply to your note, that I have never had any kind of participation in the periodical to which the same refers, and with whose director I am only united by the bonds of friendship and the political relations which are natural among public men of similar ideas.

I ought equally to make known to you, that, having spoken of this matter to the director of *La Politica,* he has said that he did not remember that his journal had occupied itself with that question in the way that the note indicates.

I have, then, the greatest pleasure in laying before you this statement; expressing my desire that you may preserve this letter, if upon any occasion it might be useful to you as an historical document.

I reiterate to you the assurances of my high consideration and distinguished friendship.

Your very obedient servant, &c.,

FCO. SERRANO.

"Anticipatory Use of the Cross."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article with the above caption in the DAILY TIMES of the 16th inst., criticising a paper treating of "The Introduction of Christianity in America," which was read by me before the New-York Historical Society at its last meeting. The writer says that "the principal if not the only argument used by Mr. DECOSTA was that the Spanish missionaries of the sixteenth century found the Cross used as a religious symbol in Mexico." This statement, however, is based upon an incorrect report in the daily Press. In the paper referred to I simply alluded, at the outset, to the fact that the Spanish missionaries inferred the prior introduction of Christianity, *not* from crosses alone, but from crosses of a peculiar make, together with sacerdotal vessels and ancient traditions. Of the value of the opinion in question I gave no opinion, simply remarking that the missionaries might be right or they might be wrong. Of course, every one acquainted with such matters understands how world-wide was the use of the cross, in some form, in early times.

As I do not wish to rest under this misrepresentation, I shall feel obliged if you can make it convenient to print this correction. I am, very truly, &c.,

A. F. DE COSTA.

STUYVESANT PARK, May 18.

Strange Expressions from a Judge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to one point in the action of Judge CARDOZO in the Pearsall-O'Connor *habeas corpus* case, to which you have not yet adverted. In your eminently just and pertinent editorial comments in to-day's TIMES you give as Judge CARDOZO's statement of what he had done, that he "was desirous of saving this child from an evil life, and he was satisfied that these two women had aided their sister in thwarting this purpose. He also learned that they were keeping a house of ill-fame. He thereupon exercised his power as a magistrate, and issued warrants, as he says, 'for their arrest to answer these criminal charges.'" Then you "assume that his action thus far was strictly legal," and say that, being only "held to answer," these women "were, according to the rule of law, held to be innocent, for they had not yet been proved guilty." It is also a rule of law that persons should not be even "held to answer" unless there be some evidence to substantiate the charges against them. Now, the principal charge against these women is that of having committed a contempt of Court. It is scarcely likely that, were it not for this alleged offence, Judge CARDOZO would have pursued the unusual and almost unprecedented course of assuming the powers of a criminal magistrate, and have committed these women for the other offence only—one more properly cognizable by a Police Court. And it seems that he had forborne to take such action until after the perpetration of the alleged contempt. Then what evidence is there that these women were in complicity with the mother of the child in taking it away? Judge CARDOZO in his statement says the evidence showed that the child had been taken to the house of these two women, her aunts, and was under the influence of her aunts and her mother. Then the guardian (grandmother of the child) and the mother took the child and fled from the jurisdiction of the Court, "assisted by means furnished, as I learn, for that purpose, by these women." There is no pretence that at the time of the commitment of these women there was any evidence before the Court that they had aided the mother in leaving, or that they furnished her money. Whatever information Judge CARDOZO possessed was communicated to him after the investigation had closed, and does not purport to have been in the form of sworn evidence. Yet Judge CARDOZO committed these women, and because, after they had been incarcerated nearly a week, and a card of theirs denying having given any assistance in disobedience of the mandate of the Court, was published by some of the newspapers, and a respectable lawyer had fulfilled his sworn duty by applying for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case, the Judge excitedly exclaims that "those who choose to range themselves to support prostitutes in their wicked business may do so." He adds that "the legal rights of these people will be fully respected, but must not, because they happen to be prostitutes, be allowed to interfere with the regular business of the Court." What warrant is there, in the proceedings in this case, for such expressions from a Judge?

JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1869.

Workingwomen's Protective Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct an error in the closing paragraph of the notice upon the Woman's Suffrage Association in the TIMES of 18th inst., in which you stated that a meeting of the Workingwomen's Union would be convened at Plimpton Buildings for the purpose of discussing "Why Marriages are on the Decrease." Doubtless the question is an interesting one for those who have leisure for similar discussions, but the Workingwomen's Union, located at No. 48 Bleecker-street, and now in the sixth year of its existence, is engaged in promoting the interest of women who obtain a livelihood by employments other than household service, and especially in providing them, free of expense, with legal protection from the frauds and impositions of unscrupulous employers. It also assists them in procuring occupation, and endeavors to open to them new departments of labor. The Workingwomen's Protective Union, whose officers are composed of Messrs. CHARLES P. DALY, JAMES W. GERARD, MOSES S. BEACH, JOHN D. WOLFE, Judge KIRKLAND and other esteemed citizens, does not desire to enter into any other field of labor than that in which it is now engaged. It claims that there are few institutions which accomplish greater and more substantial good in the community with less expenditure of means. Respectfully,

M. W. FERRER.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

The Coal Agitation—A Curious Justification of the Strike.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public have been so misinformed with regard to the cause of the suspension now partially prevailing in the anthracite coal region, and the motives of the leading operators so misconstrued that I purpose to submit for your publication a brief synopsis of the history of the present agitation.

In consequence of an unusually mild winter, at the opening of the Spring trade less than the usual inclination to purchase was exhibited on the part of dealers, and, under the effect of heavy shipments, the market gradually drooped until the price at the port of New-York for prepared coal was $5 per ton. The aggregate cost of transportation from the shipping wharves in Schuylkill County varied from $2 60 to $2 65 per ton, and adding to this the 35 cents per ton, the commission usually accorded to the middle houses, we find the miners obtaining an average of $2 10 per ton at Port Carbon and Schuylkill Haven. With gold at 135, which is below the average quotation for the last month, we find the gold value of a ton to be about $1 55, a price substantially lower than the average one realized for ordinary grades of coal in any paying season before the war, and one which could not long obtain without breaking nine-tenths of all the colliery owners in the country, with corresponding detriment to all even indirectly connected with coal interests. Now the operators are thoroughly acquainted with the ruling prices of coal, and sympathize with every fluctuation, calculating to a nicety the profits of the employer, and modifying the demands for wages in a corresponding ratio. It did not require much sagacity in their leaders to perceive that this state of things could not continue without necessary reduction of wages. Let them accept the reduction and continue working, overstocking, and, if not further depressing the market, at least insuring it to remain depressed, and they were deciding to work at low wages all the season. Let them suspend for a period necessary to work off the surplus accumulation, to relieve and give tone to the market, if not to create an active demand, and they assured themselves of steady work at good wages for the balance of the year. With this in view the operatives in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions suspended work, on the 10th inst., to be followed a day or two after by those in the Wyoming and Wilkesbarre coal-fields. That the colliery owners, as well as the coal shippers and large dealers, should be gratified at their decision is by no means surprising, simply because they have those instincts, incidental to humanity, which prompt them to wish their large interests protected, but in no sense can the suspension be said to be engineered and manœuvred by speculators or monopolists.

In consequence of the suspension, coal firmly and decidedly advanced, but not to an exorbitant price, or one out of proportion to the reasonable discounting of the probable effect of the movement. Indeed, I can confidently say that no judicious colliery owner or dealer, who has large interests in coal, wishes to see it advance to the fancy and speculative prices that have ruled in previous strikes, knowing well that the reaction, which is inevitable, more than balances the temporary and apparent advantage.

It was obvious enough that in the event of no suspension among the Scranton, Pittston and Lackawanna men, the operatives who had already suspended, while depriving themselves of wages, were throwing into the hands of the working regions all the advantages resulting from the curtailed supply, and submitting to witness a partial defeat of the very purpose for which they inaugurated the movement. It is as yet doubtful what success their endeavors to induce a total suspension in these latter districts will realize, but their number has been increased by the late suspension of many of the collieries supplying the Lackawanna and Scranton Companies. And we know that fully five-sixths of the operatives in the whole anthracite coal region are idle and may possibly be followed by the rest. At all events, the Schuylkill and Lehigh men will remain out until the second or third week in June. While the effect will not warrant extravagant figures for coal or pour fortunes into the laps of particular individuals, it will be salutary to the whole trade and benefit if not save from actual disaster a large portion of the community.

J. W. A.

The Coal Strike—An Indignation Demanded.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to inquire through your widely-circulating journal, whether that large portion of the population of the Eastern States who depend upon the Pennsylvania mines for fuel, and who, by their representatives in Congress, have generously protected coal from foreign competition, are willing to submit to the selfish combinations by which its price is now arbitrarily controlled?

Americans are the most patient people upon the face of the earth. Gigantic and audacious schemes of private and public plunder, aided by corrupt Judges and bribed lawgivers, are regarded with apathy, I had almost said with complacency. But, when this sordid game is applied to a whole people, reaching every man's pocket and fireside, whether he be rich or poor, is it in human nature to submit to it; or shall it by a common and irresistible effort be put down? If in every city and town, where coal has become a prime necessity, public meetings be called to petition Congress to repeal the duties upon its impost, this bold and extortionate conspiracy would speedily be put down.

I.

The Cost of a Through Ticket on the Pacific Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 13, 1869.

SIR: The Pacific Railroad having been completed, those of us who have been waiting that event to make the railroad journey, feel interested in the cost of the trip. I find, on inquiry at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad, that they are selling through tickets to Sacramento for $190 35. This amount, exceeding general expectation—let us see how it is made up. From New-York to Omaha costs $42, leaving $148 35 as the sum paid the Pacific Road, the Union Pacific operating 1,036 miles to Promontory Point, and the Central Pacific, 690 miles, thence to Sacramento. The officers of the Union Pacific announce their readiness to arrange any tariff upon the basis of seven cents per mile. This, for 1,036 miles, amounts to $76 02, leaving $72 33 as the sum claimed by the Central Pacific for 690 miles, or an average of 10.4 cents per mile. It will be seen that the Central Pacific charges nearly one-half the whole amount for but little more than one-third the distance. If the latter Company would arrange their tickets upon the same basis as the Union, above-named—seven cents per mile—the saving upon each through ticket would be about $24. Will it not be worth while for the Congressional Investigating Committee, which is soon going out to inspect these roads and their management, to look into this matter? It is surely a matter of much public interest.

"All rail to the Pacific" will be costly enough at the best. To the railroad ticket must be added about $14 for sleeping-car, seven nights, about $20 for meals *en route,* and $5 from Sacramento to San Francisco. Don't make us, in addition to these expenses, pay $72 33, where, even at the enormous rate of seven cents a mile, we should pay but $48 30.

Yours,

A CALIFORNIA TRAVELER.

The Interuniversity Boat Race.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial comments, where you refer to my letter of the 14th inst. upon this subject, there are two points which I should like corrected, not so much for my own gratification, but because they have a bearing upon the conditions that must be taken into consideration in estimating the probable results of the forthcoming contest. You indicate that I speak only of what rowing was at Oxford twenty years ago, and that since then the Oxford men have much improved in style. What I meant was that my own rowing days were twenty years ago. My acquaintance with Oxford has been sustained almost to the present. I was there, and witnessed the practice of the University eight last year, and I have no hesitation in saying that the style of rowing there now is not nearly as good as it used to be. I believe, too, that many Oxford men—as good and better judges than myself—are of the same opinion. Cambridge has retrograded still further. And it is this knowledge which strengthens my belief in the favorable character of Harvard's prospects.

R. L.

MONTPELIER, May 18, 1869.

The Number of Office-Seekers.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 20.

The rush for office yet continues, though greatly abated since the adjournment. The number of applications for office received at the different Departments is stated by officers charged with the duty of arranging and registering them, as follows:

Treasury Department	8,510
Department of the Interior	3,170
Post-Office Department	17,480
Department of State	1,278
Navy Department	2,120
Department of Agriculture	330
Applications to six Departments	32,898

The officers in charge of these papers do not profess to be able in all instances to give the exact number; a portion of the letters not having yet been read, classified and registered; but counting those already registered, and by them estimating the balances, they are enabled to get at very nearly the exact number, as stated. I am confident it is larger than here given. To the 32,898 received at the above-named six Departments must be added all personal applications, and written ones sent to some 300 members of Congress, but which have not been forwarded to either Department; also, applications sent to the Assistant Quartermasters and Internal Revenue officers scattered throughout the Union. The number of these can only be estimated. A personal acquaintance with a majority of the Senators and Representatives enables me, however, to make an estimate that may be regarded as something better than a mere guess. It cannot be less than 30,000; which, added to the number received at the Departments, makes a total of 65,898. I have made no mention of the number received by the President, as the greater portion of them have been forwarded to the Departments, and included in the above. Neither does the estimate include the applications at Custom-houses, Navy-yards, nor at the Military Academy. The Government is rapidly reducing its civil service force, which has been kept up to its war footing since 1865. Take, for example, the Second Auditor's Bureau of the Treasury Department. Previous to 1861, its whole force was only twenty-three clerks and messengers. This number was increased during the war to 531. A recent reduction leaves the present force to 330. It is believed by good judges, however, that a further reduction of 100 or more could be made without injury to the public service. In short, a large reduction of the force in all the departments of the Government being inevitable, office-seeking becomes reduced to a mere game of chance.

Carlyle on Napoleon I.

A French author, M. PIERRAT, has written a book on the campaign which concluded the Hundred Days, and which he calls *Le Drame de Waterloo.* He believes that he is the first Frenchman who has done justice to the English. M. PIERRAT sent a copy of the work to Mr. CARLYLE, and the Inverness *Courier* has been favored with a copy of Mr. CARLYLE's reply, which is as follows:

CHELSEA, London, Jan. 18, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I duly received your *Drame de Waterloo,* and have to return you my thanks for your kindness in that matter. I have read the book with no little interest; it brings before me again with a strange vividness, and with a new precision and certainty of details, the final scenes of a very great "drama," which acted itself in my young mind fifty years ago, and is still one of the new epochs of the world's history. I recognise especially your love of accuracy and certainty, your great outlay of research and studious examination, laborious reading of documents, otherwise repulsive rather than interesting; and in result I can report to you my clear conviction. 1. That NAPOLEON's campaign ended in four days so tragically for him, by NAPOLEON's own mismanagement, by the fact, which you have rendered evident, that he was hébété, sunk in somnolence, negligence, and not himself any more; 2. That in subsequent times he, with unconscious, and now and then with conscious, mendacity, endeavored to lay the blame on others—GROUCHY, NEY, &c.—and has now, as his fate was, been convicted of that sad offence, and will have to pay the penalty before the whole world. In young years, especially in the HUDSON LOWE time, I was greatly an admirer of the Great NAPOLEON; but I confess, for a long while back, the essential mendacity, egotism, charlatanism, of his procedure and relation to the world, have been more and more apparent to me, and the greatness of him, even as a soldier, been steadily diminishing. "A great General?" as KLEBER said: "Ah, yes! a very great General—a General of 10,000 a month! *Ce petit caporal, no bigger than my boot!*" With many thanks and good wishes, I remain, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

T. CARLYLE.

VIRGINIA.

The New Constitution—The Clauses Objected to by the Conservatives—President Grant's Action.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 19.

Our neighbors of the *Whig* and *Enquirer* have both referred to the course of General GRANT upon the question of the clauses to be voted upon separately. There is entire concurrence between them as to General GRANT's expressions upon the subject, and his agreement with the "Committee of Nine," even down to the very day that the Cabinet voted against allowing the "county organizations" clause to be submitted to a separate vote. And this is literally true. We are informed on good authority that General GRANT urged the Cabinet to place the county organizations among the separated articles, but the vote was four to three against him; the President and Messrs. RAWLINS and FISH for, and Messrs. BOUTWELL, CRESWELL, HOAR and COX against the separation. This proves the sincerity of the President to the very last.

How happened it that the Cabinet was against him? Why, through the agency of Governor WELLS. Even when the message asking for the President the authority of Congress to submit separately such parts of the Constitution as he might select, the Governor was beyond question on the lookout. The specious argument suggested was that among other things the county organizations provided for the election of a school Superintendent, and that to leave out the section would be fatal to the educational system. General GRANT is an earnest advocate of education, and this was an argument that at least caused him to pause. For he stated himself that in the first draft of the message to Congress on the subject he named the disfranchising clauses and the county organizations as proper to be submitted to a separate vote. This message was held back five days, and, indeed, all idea of sending it was abandoned because the President feared that its introduction into Congress might create debate and prolong the session. But, at the instance of General FARNSWORTH, who, in the House, moved the resolution on the subject, the message was sent in. It was not, however, in the text of the original message. It was changed, and in some parts erased—among them that specifying what was proper to be left out; in lieu of which a mere general phrase was inserted, leaving the whole matter to the President without naming any clause. The President was not asked why he had changed the message in this particular, but we may very easily conjecture. The Committee that waited upon him on Friday showed how easy it was to strike out the county organizations without affecting the question of education, and we doubt not the President acted upon their suggestions.

The whole matter, as the *Whig* suggests, turns upon the question of submitting the subject to the consideration of the Cabinet. Had the President decided it himself, his decision would have been just; but the reverse has been the decision of the Cabinet, behind which we see the Satanic leer of the Military Governor of this State. Whether right in consulting the Cabinet or not, the President thought it right. It was for him to decide.

A Movement for Peace in Mississippi.

The following call, signed by a number of leading citizens of Jefferson County, Miss., is published in the papers of that State:

To the people of Mississippi:

FAYETTE, Miss., April 27, 1869.

In order to secure a more perfect understanding of our mutual civil, political and personal interests, and through these harmony and unity of action in the election soon to take place, to the end that our State and people once more enjoy peace, and assume fraternal relations with the General Government, it is earnestly desired that the people, regardless of past memories, political, or of race, meet together in convention, at the State House, in Jackson, as soon as practicable after the President's proclamation, and determine on a united policy which shall be for the best interest of all.

There are differences to reconcile which can only be overcome by a fair, dispassionate and honest investigation, in which both parties—Republican and Conservative—must yield something.

The prosperity of our whole people demands this course, and now that political passion is cooled to a temperate state, let all true lovers of their State's interest and race meet together, and, discarding old issues and fire-brands—whether Democratic or Republican, white or colored—and uniting on a common platform of equal justice and equal rights to all men, march forward in solid column to the haven of peace and order, which can only be reached by united, earnest effort on the part of all men to do justice to all men.

The Solar Eclipse in August.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, May 17.

Professor AUSTIN, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, with a number of his assistants, is now in our city, for the purpose of establishing a new meridian line to be called the Springfield meridian. The Professor has found by observation that the line is 150 feet west of the centre of the new State House dome to be erected. One object for establishing the line is for the purpose of taking observations during the great solar eclipse, which will take place on the 7th day of August next. The eclipse will be total in this section of the State. The authorities at Washington will send a competent corps of observation, as this will be one of the most interesting eclipses that has occurred or may occur in the United States for many years.

The eclipse first begins on the earth at sunrise in the Pacific Ocean, east of Japan, in latitude 36° 53' 9" north; longitude 138° 37' 4" west of Washington. It becomes total first upon the earth, in Siberia, at sunrise, in latitude 52° 41' 9" north; longitude 165° 20' 4" west of Washington. The eclipse is total at noon in Alaska, latitude 61° 45' 9" north; longitude 68° 4' 6" west. The line of the total eclipse now runs southeasterly, grazing the coast near Sitka, thence running north into British America, and entering the United States near the origin of Milk River, longitude 30° west; thence through the southwest corner of Minnesota, and diagonally through Iowa, crossing the Mississippi River at Burlington, Iowa; thence through Illinois, just north of Springfield, and crossing the Ohio River near Louisville, Ky.; thence through the southwest corner of West Virginia, and through North Carolina just south of Raleigh, and thence to Newbern, and entering the Atlantic just north of Beaufort, N. C., and ending at sunset in the ocean, in latitude 31° 15' 2", and longitude 9° 38' 6" east.

Along this line described above the eclipse will be total, and at all other places in the United States it will be partial.

The West Florida-Alabama Annexation Scheme.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, May 15.

We are able to announce the gratifying fact to the readers of the *State Journal* this evening that the Commissioners appointed by the Legislatures of the States of Florida and Alabama to treat concerning the annexation of West Florida to our domain, have agreed upon terms and settled the matter, so far as it lies within their power.

By the agreement the whole of the Counties of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Jackson and Calhoun, in the said State of Florida, being the entire portion west of the Appalachicola River, is ceded and sold to the State of Alabama for and in consideration of the sum of $1,000,000 of Alabama State bonds, to be delivered when the cession and sale is completed and ratified according to law.

The portion of West Florida ceded to us comprises the cities of Pensacola and Appalachicola, and the thriving towns of Marianna, St. Joseph and Milton. It also embraces about one million and forty-nine thousand acres of public lands, all of which are destined to be valuable. The State of Florida, however, reserves enough out of the proceeds of these public lands to build a Court-house and jail where needed in each of the remaining counties of that State.

Before the cession or trade can be completed according to law, it is necessary that the Legislature of each State should ratify the contract, after which it is referred to the Congress of the United States for their rejection or approval. If Congress approves the contract, then without further ceremony West Florida becomes a part of Alabama.

Death of an Aged Colored Woman.

From the New-Orleans Times, May 15.

We notice in our obituary column the death of a venerable colored woman, who was once attached to the WASHINGTON family. Her name was SUSAN JOHNSON, aged 75. She was the servant of our distinguished fellow-citizen, CHAS. M. CONRAD, former Secretary of War, and Senator of the United States, and constituted a portion of the property inherited by Mrs. CONRAD from the estate of her ancestress, who was a sister of GEORGE WASHINGTON, first President of the United States.

This venerable negress has always abided with the family of the descendants of her old mistress, and was greatly honored and revered by them. Though very young at the time, she had distinct recollections of the Great Father of his Country, and of the various members of the WASHINGTON family. The sons of Mr. CONRAD being the nearest blood relatives of that illustrious man, the old lady clung to them with an affectionate interest and devotion, which were as admirable as the respect and veneration with which those feelings on her part were returned by the gallant and accomplished young gentlemen, whom she looked up to as the sole representatives of the Washington stock and blood.

A SINGULAR AFFLICTION.—Within the past few weeks quite a number of our citizens have been afflicted with a singular disease, which, in some instances within our knowledge, affects whole families. A cold passes first to one eye and then to the other, closing the orb in some cases, and in others causing a weakness which has the appearance of the eye after a tearful period. This disease of the eye comes without warning and disappears very rapidly, and, though inconvenient, is neither dangerous or very painful. One family at the South End, of most peaceful habits and quiet disposition, appeared at the breakfast table recently each with an eye indicating some hard hitting from the shoulder, and Wednesday a well-known gentleman of this city was seen walking up School-street with his handkerchief to his eye, who could not account for this sudden eclipse of his visual organ.—*Boston Journal, May 21.*

WESTERN RIVER LOSSES.

List of Steamers Blown Up, Burnt or Sunk Since September, 1867.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 17.

The great steamboat conflagration at our wharf, on Wednesday morning, starts afresh in the memory of all interested the large number of steamboat losses by fire and water. The following statistics, which have been carefully compiled, show too plainly the dangers to which our Western river steamboatmen expose themselves. The table is made up from records dating from the 30th day of September, 1867, to the present time. No wonder the river trade has fallen off so largely since the war, for the packets are rapidly disappearing, and the steamboatmen, as a general thing, cannot afford to expend their fortunes in building new vessels. The list given is not one-third of the whole number of disasters that have occurred during the space above referred to, but only gives the names of steamers that have been a total loss by explosions, burning and sinking. The total number destroyed by fire is 49; losses by sinking, 101, and by explosion 14, making a list of 164 total losses of steamers. The total amount of tonnage is 34,719.78:

Steamers Sunk.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Steamer.	Tonnage.
Uncle Ned	....	J. P. Webb	245.29
Virginia No. 2	228.00	Lady	....
Victoria No. 2	....	Lily	295.70
Wild Hoosier	93.54	J. S. Cosgrove	127.51
Bridgeport	302.65	Jacob Sass	179.61
Big Horn	....	Isabella	576.68
Coosa	191.44	Helena	196.16
Cordelia Ann	182.76	Hamilton	122.79
Caddo	196.66	Glendale	61.66
Cuba No. 2	153.59	G. McPorter	....
Curlew	274.95	Fort Smith	....
Carrie	....	F. W. Brooks	99.17
Champion	230.80	Era No. 10	....
Cora S.	563.70	Empire	369.19
De Soto	228.54	Elnora	232.12
Emerald	636.79	Gallatin	200.01
Emelie	....	Gipsey No. 2	394.05
Florence Traber	....	Dexter	172.75
General Quitman	....	Countess	266.06
Hope	....	Centralia	422.63
Hester	....	Banner	44.04
Henry Logan	....	Belfast	157.00
Home	60.37	Alps	536.05
Iron City	218.55	Amelia Poe	321.73
Irene	117.51	Arabian	305.53
J. L. Hyatt	....	Alex. Foster	80.45
Leader	134.96	Alex. Chambers	157.42
Le Baron	....	Amazon	736.04
Mary Ann	317.54	A. G. Brown	184.99
M. Burns	....	Idaho	364.81
Montana	488.81	Aloe	342.44
Monsoon	....	Crescent City	....
Nimrod	....	Fairy Queen	126.23
Princess	302.12	Agnes	226.16
Red Buck	23.36	Cuba	202.46
Silver Cloud	....	Alice	36.28
St. Nicholas	659.54	Ollie Sullivan	128.95
T. D. Horner	206.29	Nina Simmes	230.15
Tom Brierly	116.16	Tennessee	....
Success	280.34	Nick Wall	....
Silver Heels	....	Gray Eagle	93.70
Salhe List	342.00	J. N. McCullough	....
Paragon	....	Naugatuck	425.40
Petrolia No. 2	179.87	Peerless	295.45
Naomi	....	R. M. Bishop	296.66
Nymph No. 2	220.94	Sam. Gaty	....
Missionary	....	Ingomar	172.05
Mary H.	....	New State	298.88
Mankato	178.50	Anna White	328.60
Mate	....	Peoria City	591.00
Marietta	283.83	Leni Leoti	317.18

Steamers Burned.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Steamer.	Tonnage.
Andrew Ackley	....	United States	1,108.14
Ben McCulloch	142.23	Wm. Butler	321.34
Belle Darlington	49.35	Silver Cloud No. 2	....
Clara Dolsen	1,100.00	Lexington, (formerly Viceroy)	512.66
Colonel Ransom	....	Mittie Stephens	209.40
Southerner	....	Ruth	1,681.15
Crescent	....	Ben Johnson	595.84
Delaware	168.14	Henry Adkins	626.52
D. M. Sechler	184.18	Jennie Lewis	620.15
Ezra Porter	....	Gerard B. Allen	598.82
Fannie Scott	....	Carrie V. Kountz	....
Goldfinch	308.25	Armenia	806.53
H. A. Homeyer	389.84	G. A. Thomson	896.37
Itasca	520.99	Selma	....
Mary McDonald	563.18	Antelope	400.46
M. S. Mepham	701.00	Lizzie Hopkins	462.28
Milbrey	217.93	John D. Perry	....
Minnow	....	Clifton	586.96
Ocean Wave	220.37	Darling	551.04
Potomac	623.76	Mary Erwin	308.64
Pine Grove	378.76	Cheyenne	475.00
Sherman	381.06	Melnotte	425.81
St. Patrick	....	Westmoreland	694.57
Starlight, stern-wheel	326.00	America	1,256.75
Starlight, side-wh'l	280.00		

Steamboat Explosions.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Steamer.	Tonnage.
Belle Porter	....	Quaker	....
C. W. Dorrance	....	Tigress	305.61
D. W. Hewitt	54.51	Volant, tow-boat	65.29
Harry Dean	340.30	Glide No. 2	226.87
Jack Robinson	....	Tululah	....
Magnolia	518.83	Urilda	240.25
Nellie, tow-boat	....	St. Elmo	....
Total tonnage			34,719.78

Consequences.

From the Hartford Courant, May 18.

A man from the country invested five cents in the purchase of an orange, and preparatory to getting himself outside of it, threw the peel on the sidewalk. Soon after a young woman came along, slipped on the peel, and fell upon the walk, breaking her leg. This young woman was to have been married the next day, but wasn't. The man who was to marry her had come from St. Paul, Minn., and was obliged to return on account of business, to await the recovery of the girl. On his way back he unfortunately took a train on the Erie Railroad, which ran off the track, and his shoulder blade was broken, forcing him to stop at Dunkirk for repairs. The Travelers' Insurance Company, in which he was insured, had to pay $250 in weekly installments before he recovered. On getting back to St. Paul, he found that his forced absence had upset a business arrangement which he had expected to complete, at a pecuniary loss to him of $5,000. Meantime the injured girl suffered a relapse, which so enfeebled her health that her marriage was delayed, which had a bad effect upon the young man, and he finally broke the engagement and married a widow in Minnesota with four small children. This so worked upon the mind of the girl that she is now in the insane hospital in Middletown. Her father, outraged by the conduct of the young man, brought a suit for breach of promise, and has just recovered $10,000.

Condition of the Southern Crops.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, May 16.

A few weeks ago everything looked fair for the planters. The crops of all kinds were a little late, but had come up finely and were growing off to the satisfaction of the husbandmen. But the prospect is now less cheering. Unusual visitations of rains with consequent floods in many portions of the South, and the extraordinary cold spells, which were universal and continue up to the present time, have materially changed the aspect of affairs. The late frosts did no material damage except to the early corn, which soon recovered from the blow, and to the very small amount of cotton that had then made its way above the surface, an amount hardly worthy of being taken into the reckoning. The corn and wheat are still prospering, being hardy plants, but cotton is suffering universally. The high winds have blown it about and bruised it, and the cold has withered it, in many places reducing it far below a reasonable "stand," so that it has become necessary to replant either in cotton or corn, the latter being generally preferred. As an evidence of the extreme cold for this late season, we may mention that we have before us a paper from as far south as Palatka, Fla., which says the mercury stood indoors a week ago to-day at 55 degrees. This fact, taken in connection with the coldness of the earth, so inimical to the growth of cotton, gives warrant for the opinion that the prospect for a full crop the present year is anything but flattering.

The Smuggled Book Case—Verdict for the Government.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 20.

The Shaw book case, which has been before the United States Court, off and on, for six months, and which only within the last six days has been tried on its merits, was brought to a conclusion yesterday. The charge of Judge LEAVITT to the jury was clear and explicit as to the law, the principal point being that all the property passed through a Custom-house upon an invoice or valuation less than its actual value, shall be forfeited to the Government. The jury was out but fifteen minutes, when it returned with a verdict of guilty, and in favor of the Government.

The books first seized were seventy-four cases. Of these eight cases were some time since released to BELL & DALDY, the English publishers, who had never transferred the books to SHAW. He was to have paid for them in Montreal before getting possession, but by some mismanagement they passed into his hands unintentionally. Five other cases, consisting of American books, republished in England, and their sale illegal here, are claimed by the owners of the American copyrights, which claim is yet to be considered; so that sixty-five of the cases are, by this verdict, forfeited to the Government, and these, by order of the Court, to save expense of storage and depreciation, were some time since sold at auction, realizing the gross sum of $19,496 90.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.—Mr. COLFAX visited the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment on yesterday, making brief speeches at each. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge a handsome gold-headed cane was presented to him by the Grand Master, SAMUEL L. ADAMS. The reception given him in the evening, at the residence of Mr. HAUGHEY, was quite largely attended. He leaves to-day, accompanied by his wife, for Springfield, Ill.—*Indianapolis Journal, May 19.*

RITUALISM.

A Protest Against the "Great Peril" to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Call for an Anti-Ritualistic Convention, to be Held in Chicago on the 16th of June.

PROTEST.

Be it known to all men, that we, the undersigned Presbyters of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, moved, as we humbly trust, by a becoming sense of duty to God, to the Church whose ministers we are, and to our own souls; and solemnly remembering the vows we took in *Ordination* to "be ready, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away *from the Church* all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word, and to use both public and private monitions, as need shall require and occasion shall be given,"—we, the Presbyters aforesaid, satisfied from evidence, to us incontestible, that great peril now exists to the purity of the *faith and worship,* not only of the Mother Church of England, from which some of us derive our orders, but also of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that a scheme exists to undermine the scriptural foundation of these churches, on the specious plea of a "revived Catholicity," do now, and hereby, in this formal instrument, enter our solemn PROTEST against all teachings, innovations, machinations, and devices that are employed for *unprotestantizing* this Protestant Episcopal Church, corrupting her doctrine, debasing her worship, and overturning her long-established rites, ceremonies and usages.

And the undersigned Presbyters, together with the laymen, whose names are hereunto appended, as assenting and confirming, do furthermore solemnly PROTEST against the doctrines and teachings of the following passages, extracted from the printed and published writings of their respective authors—men prominent, by position, in the Protestant Episcopal Church:

"In the *regeneration by Holy Baptism,* in the spiritual and *ineffable* presence of our Lord in the Eucharist with the *Mystical Nutriment* through His Body and Blood, as well as in the definition of the Sacraments generally, there is VIRTUAL CONCURRENCE in the accepted standards of the historical Churches, Eastern, Western (or Roman) and Anglican."

"In addition to the *substantial agreement in Orders, Creeds* and SACRAMENTS, 'the *rite* of Confirmation,'" &c. *The Convention Address of Bishop Whitehouse,* 1868, Page 22.

"Besides the two Sacraments of the highest order, there are other inferior rites, *having the same nature,* but not necessary in the same way; among these are Confirmation, Matrimony and Holy Orders, in all of which they are an outward sign, and an inward grace."

1st. The sign; called Sacramentum, bread and wine; simple elements of daily sustenance. These remain in their proper substance after consecration, retaining their proper nature, and *yet they* undergo a MYSTICAL CHANGE, *whereby they become the forms under which Christ is present.*

2d. The thing signified; called Res, the Body and Blood of Christ; His glorified humanity, which *after a manner inexplicable and without a parallel in the range of our knowledge,* becomes present after consecration, not bodily or physically, according to the laws of material or carnal bodies, but supra-locally, hyperphysically and spiritually, in some way believed in by the Church, but known only to God." *Manual of Instruction for Confirmation Classes, by Rev. Dr. Dix, pages 41 and 52.*

"Question. How do we become partakers of the nature of the second Adam?"

"Answer. By our New Birth in Holy Baptism."

"Question. What then begins the Christian Life?"

"Answer. Holy Baptism."

"Question. What is the Second great step in the Christian Life?"

"Answer. Confirmation."

"Question. What is the Third?"

"Answer. The Holy Communion."

"Question. What is the Fourth?"

"Answer. Death."

"Question. What two titles has the Church given to the Blessed Virgin Mary?"

"Answer. She is called the Bringer-forth of God and the Ever Virgin Mary."

"Question. How do we receive forgiveness for sin after Baptism?"

"Answer. By absolution and the Holy Communion."

"Question. Into how many divisions is Everlasting Life divided."

"Answer. Into that which is begun here on earth, in the Church, and through the Sacrament," &c. *Rev. Dr. DeKoven's "Catechism on Confirmation," pages 72 and 82.*

We solemnly declare that, in our judgment, the preceding extracts are not in *harmony* with the doctrines and principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but directly the reverse, in many particulars, of the teachings of her Articles, Liturgy and Homilies—the very reverse of the principles in defence of which many of the Bishops and other dignitaries of our Mother Church endured the fires of martyrdom.

And we furthermore declare it our fixed purpose and intention, under God, to do what in us lies toward the freeing of this our beloved Church from the domination and perpetuation of such sentiments and doctrines. And, for the integrity of our present action, we appeal to the great Searcher of Hearts, and, for our vindication, to the candid judgment of all earnest, thinking, Christian men, and more especially to that of the members of our own Protestant Episcopal communion.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 18, 1869.

W. H. Cooper, D. D., Presbyter of the Protestant E. Church, and Rector of St. John's, Lockport, Ill.

H. N. Powers, D. D., Presbyter of the Protestant E. Church, and Rector of St. John's, Chicago, Ill.

Charles Edward Cheney, Presbyter of the Prot. E. Church, and Rector of Christ Church, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. Russell, Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Missionary at Galva and Mendota, Ill.

Samuel Cowell, Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rector of St. Paul's, Manhattan, Ill.

H. W. Woods, Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rector of St. Mark's, Chicago, Ill.

Alex. G. Tyng, Matthew Griswold, Wardens of St. Paul's Church, Peoria, Ill.

Gurdon S. Hubbard, Chicago, Ill.

William Hanley, M. D., Lockport, Ill.

James Cockroft, Chicago, Ill.

John H. Kedzie, A. Hosler, Vestrymen, St. Mark's Church, Evanston, Ill.

Hiram Norton, Warden, St. John's Church, Lockport, Ill.

C. H. Jordan, Warden, St. John's Church, Chicago, Ill.

S. Johnston, Vestryman, St. John's Church, Chicago, Ill.

David B. Lyman, Vestryman, St. John's Church, Chicago, Ill.

George A. Sackett, Warden, Christ Church, Chicago, Ill.

Henry C. Smith, Vestryman, Christ Church, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. Richards, Vestryman, Church of the Ascension, Chicago, Ill.

E. G. Wolcott, Christ Church, Chicago, Ill.

Albert Crane, Vestryman, Christ Church, Chicago, Ill.

J. N. Staples, Vestryman, Christ Church, Chicago, Ill.

The foregoing PROTEST, with the names thereto appended, was sent to a few of the clergy, with a request to know whether they would sign it, and whether they would approve a call for a meeting in Chicago in June next, of the Evangelical Clergy and Laity of our Church, for the purpose of discussing topics connected with the PROTEST, and transacting such other business as, under the circumstances, may then be deemed expedient.

Only five unfavorable replies have been received. The clergy whose names are hereunto annexed, have heartily approved the PROTEST, and expressed a wish for the meeting in June, and, so far as possible, have agreed to be present.

Rev. Lewis P. Clover, D. D., Greenbush, N. Y.
Rev. B. F. Noakes, Beverly, N. J.
Rev. J. Rambo, Cresco, Iowa.
Rev. Chas. W. Quick, Philadelphia, Penn.
Rev. D. R. Brewer, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. W. R. Stockton, Phœnixville, Penn.
Rev. Charles B. Stout, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
Rev. J. Rice Taylor, Saugatuck, Mich.
Rev. B. F. Taylor, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. Wm. R. Woodbridge, Marblehead, Mass.
Rev. W. C. French, Oberlin, Ohio.
Rev. Edward W. Peet, D. D., Holyoke, Mass.
Rev. Benj. Hartley, Holliston, Mass.
Rev. W. F. Lloyd, Port Washington, N. Y.
Rev. Samuel Cutler, Hanover, Mass.
Rev. John A. Jerome, New-Milford, Penn.
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, New-York City.
Rev. R. H. Williamson, Wilkesbarre, Penn.
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch, South Boston, Mass.
Rev. James B. Britton, Marion, Ohio.
Rev. Wm. V. Bowers, Philadelphia, Penn.
Rev. James McElroy, D. D., Mansfield, Ohio.
Rev. A. Dalton, Portland, Me.
Rev. Theo. Irving, LL. D., Newburg, N. Y.
Rev. F. R. Nash, Tiskilwa, Ill.
Rev. George Z. Gray, Bergen Point, N. J.
Rev. C. E. Butler, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. Alex. Jones, D. D., Perth Amboy, N. J.
Rev. Henry M. Stuart, Bridgetown, N. J.
Rev. J. Crocker White, Newburyport, Mass.
Rev. E. W. Appleton, Shoemakertown, Penn.
Rev. S. R. Weldon, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.
Rev. S. H. Boyer, Glendale, Ohio.
Rev. Wm. Wright, Waverly, Ohio.
Rev. D. H. Deacon, Henderson, Minn.
Rev. Wm. J. Ellis, Nashville, Tenn.
Rev. F. D. Hoskins, Towanda, Penn.
Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. W. W. Spear, D. D., Altoona, Penn.
Rev. T. F. Casey, New-York, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. H. Thrall, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. N. N. Cowgill, State Line, Ky.
Rev. Mason Gallagher, Paterson, N. J.
Rev. Wm. M. Ross, Princeton, Ky.
Rev. John P. Hubbard, Westerly, R. I.
Rev. R. W. Oliver, Pittsburg, Penn.
Rev. Henry Dana Ward, Philadelphia, Penn.
Rev. Samuel A. Clark, Elizabeth, N. J.
Rev. Thomas Duncan, Brooklyn, Md.

CALL OF A CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 19, 1869.

DEAR SIR: The many favorable replies to the note which accompanied the "PROTEST" lately issued in this city, and the deeply momentous crisis which is upon us, warrant an early call for a general meeting of the Evangelical Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the deliberate, temperate and thorough discussion of the vital questions which are forced upon our consideration by the situation and perils of our time-honored and beloved Communion.

That a firm, united and determined effort to free our Church from the doctrinal errors and superstitious practices that are becoming widely prevalent, and which threaten the rapid extinction of its Evangelical and Scriptural principles, can no longer be postponed without fatal results, must be evident to all who are familiar with the alarming facts which exist among us. A powerful party dominant in the councils of our Church, and fixing its status and character in the public esteem, is not only devoid of sympathy with the Protestant spirit of the age, but in many cases hostile to its aims, principles and institutions.

There is manifested, on the part of many high in authority and of large influence, a desire to affiliate with the corrupt Roman and Greek Churches. A sacerdotal system is made to take the place of the simple Gospel. The doctrine of Justification is perverted. The efficacy of the Sacraments is strained to forms of gross and superstitious error. Transubstantiation is almost baldly taught. The Confessional finds its apologists and advocates. Puerile and cumbersome ceremonies, the outblossoming of false doctrine, are substituted for a sober and edifying worship. The principles of the Reformation are derided and denounced, and "the grand historic name which expresses them repudiated with scorn," and in some instances stricken from its appropriate place on the records of our Conventions. The pulpit is made the vehicle of priestly claims and an unspiritualising symbolism. The freedom of ministerial effort is abridged and refused. Coöperation with other Protestant bodies opposed and ridiculed, their ministry denied, and coolly committed to "uncovenanted mercies." "A succession of measures, legislative and judicial, on the part of a ruling majority, proscribing and repressing the principles of Evangelical Episcopalians," unmistakably indicates the policy that will be pursued hereafter. No hope of reform, or release from unwarranted ecclesiastical thraldom can be expected in the future official acts of our General Conventions. Every month witnesses the extension of the sacramental theory among the clergy, the audacity of the propagandists of Ritualism, and the tightening of the bonds of Evangelical Churchmen.

In the midst of this painful state of things, some distinguished for their piety and usefulness are leaving the fold, and others, on the eve of such a step, if not soon afforded relief, will accept the only alternative. Many without our pale, who prefer a liturgical form of worship, are deterred by reason of the facts indicated from joining us. For the same cause the ranks of candidates for the ministry are not recruited from quarters where the most is to be expected. With respect to parochial and missionary effort, the hearts and hands of many among us, anxious to promote the Divine Kingdom, are paralyzed. The work of Christ everywhere languishes, and from those who are least given to excitement, and least moved by ecclesiastical novelties, goes up the earnest cry, "What of the night?"

It would be premature in this call to specify what action ought to be taken by those to whom their Protestant heritage is unspeakably precious, or to debate the questions that are involved in this alarming crisis. Those, however, who imagine that the best course is silence and submission, have little comprehension of the dangers that threaten what is most vital in our Church, and the rapid and insidious growth of error. The leaven is wide-spread and powerful. To continue inactive, is to deliver our Church over to innovations, doctrines, and a policy that are destructive of its Protestant character. Are Evangelical Churchmen prepared for this? The question must speedily be answered. Loyalty to Christ and His truth demands of His followers courage, fidelity, and wisdom in this hour of trial.

You are, therefore, cordially and earnestly invited to attend a Convention of the Evangelical Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be held on Wednesday, the 16th day of June next, in Chicago, Ill.

Arrangements will be made to relieve clergymen, in whole or in part, according to circumstances, of the expenses attending their journey. Frank correspondence at once on this subject is solicited with ALBERT CRANE, Esq., who will cheerfully give all necessary information required.

Delegates are requested to report themselves, on their arrival, at the office of Mr. CRANE, No. 118 Monroe-street, in order to be directed to families where they will be guests during the Convention.

GURDON S. HUBBARD,
GEORGE A. SACKETT,
JOHN H. KEDZIE,
ALBERT CRANE,
Committee of Invitation.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OFFICE.

Some Old-Fashioned Specimens from the Early Records.

From the Hartford Courant, May 20.

A gentleman recently connected with one of the departments at Washington, who had occasion at one time to examine some of the old recommendations for office, made a copy of a few which struck him as containing points illustrating the manner in which the old breed of American statesmen discharged this, not the least important, of public duties. We have read these venerable documents with lively interest, and print them in the conviction that all our readers who are "in politics" will find them equally interesting.

On the 5th of April, 1812, Ex-President JOHN ADAMS calls attention to the fact that on the 17th of January he had asked an appointment for a young gentleman as Midshipman, and adds:

"Since I wrote to the President I have had an opportunity to know this young gentleman much more particularly. I never knew any one more enamored with the profession he had chosen, nor indeed with any other object. His whole heart and mind are devoted to the navy and the sciences subservient to it. His habits are strictly regular and his morals unsullied, without affectation. Every navy has great want of such characters. I am convinced if he has not an appointment he will go as a volunteer, or even as a common seaman. He is destined to an early death or an early promotion in the service.

I am not unapprised of the multitude of applications, nor of the rules that a President ought to observe in appointments. No man can be answerable for the future conduct of a youth of 17 or 18; but we must judge as well as we can from present appearances; and this nation has so much reason to glory in the midshipmen I had the honor to appoint when I had the power, that I neither hesitate nor blush to recommend one more."

It is hardly necessary to add that the young gentleman who was the fortunate subject of this emphatic praise had no difficulty in getting his appointment. He has served honorably ever since.

On the 21st of December, 1812, ex-President JEFFERSON writes from Monticello as follows:

"With Mr. T——, the bearer hereof, I am entirely unacquainted personally, but am very intimately so with Mr. F——, the writer of the inclosed letter, a man of extreme worth, and too conscientious to recommend any person whose merit is not unquestionable. In taking faith to his testimony I do all which I can do justifiably to myself, and which my respect for you will permit, and indeed I owe many apologies to you for the frequency of these applications, which it is often impossible for me to decline. I must throw myself on your indulgence and your knowledge of the difficulty of avoiding these compliances, and pray you to accept the assurance of my permanent esteem and consideration."

This letter develops two interesting facts. There were office-seekers in JEFFERSON's day who fully understood the theoretical and practical value of recommendations, and he made it a rule not to recommend any one with whom he was unacquainted, except with the greatest reserve.

On the 4th of November, 1834, General HARRISON addressed the following letter to the appointing power:

"I have a boon to ask of you, i. e., to appoint JULIAN N——, of this city, (Cincinnati,) a Lieutenant of Marines. 'Well,' you will ask, 'who is JULIAN N——?' Why, he is the son of MORGAN N——. 'And MORGAN N——?' I answer the son of PRESLEY N——, the gallant and distinguished aid-de-camp of LAFAYETTE in the revolutionary war, and the grandson of the hero of the Cowpens by the mother's side. But I had forgotten that I am writing a stanch Democrat when I referred to the hereditary claims of my young friend, and therefore I will conclude my recommendation with those which are personal. And first, he is upward of six feet high, well proportioned and of handsome manners; precisely such a figure as you would like to see at the head of a guard of honor when you shall pay a visit to our seventy-fours, or, as our British friends term them, 100-gun ships in disguise. In point of literary attainments he will surpass the majority of his brother officers, and as for gallantry, you will (my life upon the issue) find, if ever an opportunity shall offer in your time, that the blood of the old rifle Colonel abounds in his veins. In complying with this, my first, and may be my last, request, you will discharge in part a debt of our country, and greatly oblige your sincere friend."

Mr. BUCHANAN, on the 30th of November, 1840, names a boy for appointment as Midshipman, and adds:

"His father is a resident of Michigan, but his appointment will be made from New-York, and will be strongly urged, as I understand, by Mr. WRIGHT. I should feel much gratified could you grant him the appointment, although you may consider it rather extra-territorial for me to recommend him. My anxiety for his success must be my apology."

On the 14th of December, 1840, SILAS WRIGHT, Jr., wrote to Secretary PAULDING:

"I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. M——, nor have I any knowledge of his application other than what is contained in his letter inclosed. I send it to you because it will bring to your mind the case, without being able to say anything, either the one way or the other, as to its merit."

On the 5th of November, 1849, Mr. LINCOLN wrote in behalf of a friend in Kentucky, who desired an appointment, as follows:

"I personally know him to be a gentleman of high character, of excellent general information, and withal a gentleman of experience himself. I disclaim all right of interference as to the offices out of my own State; still, I suppose there is no impropriety in my stating the facts as above; and I will venture to add that I shall be much gratified if he shall receive the appointment."

On the 2d of March, 1833, RICHARD M. JOHNSON recommends a candidate for appointment as Midshipman, and adds:

"He is of great promise, poor and meritorious. If you cannot inclose me the warrant to-day, let it be inclosed to me directed to the Choctaw Academy, Kentucky, as soon as convenient after Monday."

Mr. JOHNSON had little of the hesitation, not to say delicacy, that marks the recommendations of many distinguished men, and apparently entertained no doubt that his request would be instantly complied with.

Chief Justice MARSHALL, on the 20th of November, 1818, writes with reference to an applicant for office as follows:

"I desire to make him and his pretensions known to you. I am unacquainted with the duties of the office he wishes, and knew nothing respecting his fitness for it. I can, however, with confidence, declare that he is a man of honor and integrity, who may be safely trusted. He has been peculiarly unfortunate, having been cast away on the coast of Florida and lost all his negroes, with whom he was about to make a settlement in our lately acquired territory. I beg not to be understood as meaning more than to state precisely what Mr. —— is, and leave him to the merits of his own pretensions."

Notice how cautiously the great jurist words the recommendation. He is sorry for the applicant, but does not let his pity run away with his judgment. If the man is fit for the office, he would like to see it given to him; if not, not.

JOHN B. FLOYD in 1849 wrote as follows:

"I inclose you the following from an old friend of mine in Arkansas. It needs no explanation except such as it furnishes itself. I have known the writer for a long time, and freely bear testimony to his excellent sense and great sagacity. His views are much to be relied upon in all matters connected with the political party to which he belongs. He is 'Whig, but not ultra Whig,' probably. Deal with him and his friend in such wise as seems good in your eyes."

We have kept the following letter of HENRY CLAY for the last. It explains itself. The date is "Ashland, July 26, 1851:"

"I received your letter informing me of the illness and early probable death of Judge H——, and requesting of me a recommendation of you for the vacancy which that event will create. Whilst I shall be glad to hear that the President, after comparing and weighing all pretensions, has conferred the office upon you, I cannot reconcile it to my sense of propriety to interfere in regard to the appointment. It is a local office in another State, from which I am now distant, and I know nothing of the wants and wishes of your community, nor who, besides yourself, may apply for the office. Under such circumstances, a recommendation from me would not have any weight at Washington, whilst it would expose me to the censure of an officious interference in the local matters of another State."

These letters were written in that remote period which we are accustomed to name "before the war." In that period the art of office-seeking was in its infancy. Now we have vastly more offices to fill in this country, and the number of persons willing to serve their country in public station has increased, at least, in equal ratio. This being the case, these letters convey a twofold moral which is timely, and ought not to be missed. Public men cannot be too careful in giving recommendations, especially in the case of applicants who are generally unknown to them. And, secondly, gentlemen who wish office are not endowed by that single circumstance with an absolute right to require glowing panegyrics upon their personal qualities from men to whom they are utter strangers.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1869.

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Notice.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Republican papers declare that the effect of the vote of the Cortes, in favor of the article of the Constitution declaring that "the Government of the Spanish nation is the Monarchy," will be only to defer the success of the scheme for a Federal Republic, and not to defeat it.

ISABELLA proposes to abdicate in favor of her son, the Prince of ASTURIAS.

The Spanish Minister for the Colonies has resigned.

A great meeting, at which, it is said, nearly two hundred thousand people were present, was held in Belfast, Ireland, yesterday, to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

The London papers continue the discussion of the *Alabama* Claims question and Mr. SUMNER'S speech.

A dispatch from London says that the news of the rejection of the St. Thomas Treaty by the United States Senate causes "much irritation" at Copenhagen.

GENERAL.

The Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic having charge of the ceremonies of decorating the soldiers' graves in Buffalo on Sunday, the 30th inst., published yesterday correspondence between themselves and certain clergymen relative to a request to change the day for the ceremony. The Committee decline to comply with the request of the clergymen.

Dispatches received yesterday morning at Wheeling, West Va., announced the capture of the men who robbed the Harden Express Company's money clerk in Baltimore two or three days ago. The robbers were concealed in the woods near Swanton, Md. It is asserted that all the money and valuables were recovered.

"Irregularities" have recently been discovered in two of the Boston banks, which have led to the dismissal of a teller and a book-keeper. Neither institution lost by the operations.

An earthquake in the lower portion of Burke County, Georgia, is reported. It occurred on Thursday morning last, and moved from west to east. The shock, while it was not severe enough to do any great damage, was sufficiently severe to very seriously alarm the people; houses were rocked to and fro by the force of the convulsion, window shades rattled as in a gale of wind, and many panes of glass were shattered. The total duration of the shock is estimated to have been about ten seconds.

In our Washington dispatches it is announced that the public debt statement for May will show a decrease of seven millions.

A company has been organized to build a railroad from Emporia, Kansas, to Holden, Mo. This will put Southern Kansas in connection with St. Louis by a route a hundred and fifty miles shorter than the line connecting the same region with Chicago. From Emporia southwest, the contemplated road will pass through the Osage Indian lands to Albuquerque, New-Mexico. This line, it is said, will traverse some of the finest agricultural and grazing land on the continent.

Early yesterday morning the brick block opposite the Cumberland House, Plattsburg, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. It was principally occupied by HEYMAN BROTHERS, dry goods dealers. The loss on the building and goods is placed at about $20,000, and insurance $12,000.

Some of the Pennsylvania coal miners held a formal meeting at Scranton, Penn., yesterday, to consider the question of suspension. After discussion a vote was taken, and 369 voted for suspension and 408 against. This vote is considered decisive.

Two or three important resolutions were adopted at the final session of the Commercial Convention at Memphis. One of these requests Congress to put the telegraph system of the country under the control of the Postmaster-General; and another requests Congress to prohibit the building of any bridge on the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri less than four hundred feet span, or on the Ohio below Pittsburg less than three hundred feet span.

Ten thousand bushels of wheat in bulk, a part of a hundred thousand bushels shipment from St. Paul for Liverpool *via* New Orleans, arrived at St. Louis on Friday.

MARCUS STEINHEIM, HENRY STOLTZ and HENRY FREUND, suspected of being concerned in the assault on City Marshal LIPPMAN, whose death is supposed to have resulted from the injuries thus received, were yesterday released on bail.

In the case of CHARLES GALLAGHER, whose body was recently found in the water near Riker's Island, an inquest was held yesterday. There was no evidence that he had been murdered, as was at first supposed, and a verdict declaring that he came to his death by drowning was rendered.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday discussed the propriety of declaring total abstinence a Christian duty. Measures were taken looking to a speedy reunion with the other branch of the denomination.

The Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company has secured legislative authority to increase its capital stock $3,000,000 by the issue of new stock. It is stated that a million and a half will be expended in repairs, and over a million in taking up outstanding bonds.

The water in the Connecticut is still considerably higher than usual at this season of the year. It is stated that the freshets in all the New-England rivers that rise in the mountain districts have been of longer duration this Spring than for the past forty years.

Miss ANNA DICKINSON will deliver the inaugural address of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, at the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening next.

The Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends will hold a yearly series of meetings at their meeting-house on Stuyvesant-square, to-morrow, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, each session commencing at 10 and 4 o'clock. Yesterday a business meeting of ministers and elders took place. The Orthodox Friends will commence their yearly series of meetings on Wednesday morning at their meeting-house in Twentieth-street near Third-avenue, and continue them for a week.

Orders have been received at the New-Orleans Navy-yard directing that all the iron-clads be put in condition for immediate active service, and that the requisite number of men for that purpose be kept employed night and day. Great excitement regarding the order, and speculation as to the destination of the iron-clads, has been occasioned in consequence. There are rumors there of approaching difficulties with the Spanish authorities of Cuba.

The trial of LEONARD CHOATE, the alleged Newburyport (Mass.) "Fire-bug," has been postponed until the next October Term of the Superior Court, and will be held in Lawrence instead of Newburyport, the change being made on the ground that the influences in Newburyport are against the prisoner. His counsel are to make an argument to-morrow before the Court now sitting in Newburyport in favor of admitting CHOATE to bail.

Vice-President COLFAX was in Springfield, Ill., on Thursday. He was met at the depot by a committee of prominent gentlemen, including the State officers. A salute of thirty-seven guns was fired. He was escorted from the depot by the Springfield Zouaves and the Emmett Guards to the residence of C. M. SMITH, a brother-in-law of the late President LINCOLN. Soon after, in company with the committee, he visited the tomb of LINCOLN, and in the afternoon he was formally received in the House of Representatives, Hon. J. C. CONCKLING making the reception speech, to which Mr. COLFAX replied. In the evening he gave a reception.

The week just opened is anniversary week in Boston. The regular anniversary meetings of the Unitarians and Universalists, and some of the Evangelical denominations, will be held, and also meetings of the Labor Reform League, the New-England Woman's Suffrage Association, the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, the Free Religionists, and the New-England Woman's Club.

At a recent auction sale in Augusta, Ga., $375,000 in Confederate States bonds sold for $9 25 the lot; $900,000 of Confederate currency for $13 the lot, and $2,300,000 in seven-thirty Confederate bonds for $21 the lot.

There are in Boston nine working women's organizations: Order of Justice, Sisters' Union, Working-People's Industrial Order, C. S. M. Unity, Working-People's Order of Liberty, Women's Homestead League, Order of Equality and Justice, Boston Working women's League, New-England Working women's League.

Governor HOFFMAN has appointed the following Commissioners to locate the proposed new State Prison: JOSEPH WARREN, of Erie; ROBERT EARL, of Herkimer; CHAS. H. WINFIELD, of Orange; GAYLORD B. HUBBELL, of Westchester; THEODORE W. DWIGHT, of New-York.

A locomotive on the Burlington County (Penn.) Railroad exploded on Friday, in Mount Holly, N. J., killing CHAS. L. PLATT, fireman; mortally wounding Mr. GOSKIL, the engineer, and seriously wounding Mr. SAYLER, the conductor, and EDWARD JOYCE. The engine bounded from the track and fell into Rancocas Creek. The cars of the train, twenty-one in all, were much damaged.

On the 1st of May 15,000 people in California were booked for an overland trip by rail.

The Chicago policeman, named HENRY JANSEN, who, some time last Winter, fired three shots at a passing hackman, wounding him so severely in the arm that paralysis eventually followed, because he would not stop his team and submit to arrest for neglecting to show his carriage-lights, has just been tried and sentenced to one year in the county jail and $25 fine and costs. The Court ruled that a policeman is only justified in firing a pistol when his execution of a warrant for felony is resisted, or in protecting his own life.

Dr. RITTY, for many years a respected citizen of West Dayton, Ohio, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart on Friday evening. He had been for several days severely afflicted with neuralgia in the head, and the act was committed, it is thought, in a moment of temporary insanity. He was about 70 years of age. He was for many years a Methodist missionary, and was extensively known throughout the West.

One JOHN W. READ, residing near Lynchburg, Va., in a fit of passion, pounded his mother with a heavy stick a few nights ago, and injured her so severely that she died the next day. READ has been arrested and committed to jail to await his trial for murder at the August term of the County Court.

The New School Presbyterian General Assembly debated the question of a reduction of expenditures for mileage and for providing for representatives to corresponding religious bodies yesterday. It also passed a resolution declaring the proposed decorating of soldiers' graves on Sunday, a desecration of the Sabbath.

Early yesterday morning the residence of Mr. JAMES D. ORTON, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Newark, No. 3 Washington-place, was entered by burglars and robbed of valuable articles to the amount of $1,000. Two Cashmere shawls, valued at $800 in gold, were stolen. No trace of the burglars.

A meeting of West Point graduates took place yesterday at the City College in Twenty-third-street, to form an association for social and fraternal purposes. Professor HORACE WEBSTER, President of the College, and formerly a graduate of the Military Academy, was in the chair. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and call the Association together when expedient.

An injunction has been granted preventing the Hoboken Horse Railroad Company from running their cars on the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad tracks.

Senator Sumner Satisfied.

Paradox though it may seem, the sweets of martyrdom, once tasted, appear to leave a craving for repetition. At all events, this is clearly true of *political* martyrdom, whose devotees are proverbially insatiable. Senator SUMNER has so long and successfully appeared in the *rôle* of political martyr, that he can hardly be blamed for feeling, without it, like a fish out of water. He was for many years a sort of living witness to the "barbarism of slavery," and a perpetual personified protest against it. But what is a poor martyr to do when slavery is dead? It then no longer needs an incarnated protest. Of old, Mr. SUMNER could enjoy to the full the hate and the rage of his Southern enemies, chuckle at being the target for their vituperation, and treasure up their spite. But, that satisfaction being now cut off, he is fain to seek it elsewhere.

And his search has been gratified. His late philippic against England not only brought down on him the indignation of the British Press, including all his late admirers, but it has supplied him again with those private tokens of esteem, anonymous letters, which he used to get from angry Southerners, but of which his stock has long run out. All this he seems to enjoy intensely. He hands to Press correspondents copies of these abusive letters, and tells them how he has been called "a mischief-making, ill-conditioned scoundrel" by one Englishman, and something worse by another. He holds frequent "interviews" with the Press writers, and they invariably report him to be "in the highest spirits." They tell us how he comments on "what the London Press say of him," and he evidently rolls each abusive threat or personal epithet as a sweet morsel under his tongue. He explains how these papers will soon work themselves into a frenzy against him, and he will be abused like a pickpocket, as in the good, old Kansas times—"why," he exclaims, "they will next represent me as the leader of the Fenians;" and altogether he is never tired of talking of his new place in the pillory of English opinion, and counting with delight every stone and unsavory egg that is flung at his head. The strange thing is that hitherto Mr. SUMNER has always been considered strongly English in feeling, and has been lionized in Great Britain. But what will you have? A man who has fed on high-[illegible] meats becomes an epicure. Shall [illegible] Senator SUMNER, after his late unstimulating diet of comparative obscurity, now, under the concentrated wrath of England, is thoroughly satisfied?

Woman's Rights.

The young ladies of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, South Hadley, Mass., have made a new and strong movement in behalf of the rights of their sex. A neighboring barn having been set on fire, "the young ladies turned out and did good service in extinguishing the flames, and saving the adjacent buildings." We are inclined to think this stroke a notable one. It is significant and suggestive. It gives one an impression that this is the right end with which to begin the woman's rights movements—*i. e.*, in *action*. If women desire all the rights and privileges of the citizen, they can go to work in no better way to get them than by quietly doing, as far as possible, all the duties of the citizen. Such meetings as those in Steinway Hall are very good in their way—but it is the *talking* way; and the eloquence of the sex was never questioned. The South Hadley ladies go to work differently. It has been often charged that women cannot be soldiers, and cannot be firemen. Very good—these ladies of the Seminary try to show they *can* be firemen. If women begin by discharging all the duties of citizens, as far as they can, they will perhaps "shame" mankind into giving them the ballot—a thing which, being now out of their grasp, they naturally exaggerate in importance. At all events we will warrant that there are more voters in South Hadley now who favor giving the right of suffrage, or any other political right which he wants, to woman, than there were before the burning of that barn.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

One of the measures of a high civilization is the capacity of men to come out of their own selfish interests, and to care for those who are unable to care for themselves. Each step in the advance of mankind sees some new direction in which "the enthusiasm of humanity" is applying itself. The crown of modern culture, and the grand result of Christianity, is the universal duty, now recognized, of the fortunate to help the unfortunate. Wherever civilization spreads, though indirectly it may bring many curses, it certainly spreads the sense of the obligation of the high to the low, of the wise to the ignorant, of the rich to the poor.

All Christian countries are being covered with genial institutions for the care of the defective, the unfortunate, the orphan, the young criminal and the outcast.

Numbers of men and women in every civilized nation cannot satisfy their consciences, unless they feel they have done or sacrificed something to relieve or cure the evils of their kind. But these are all duties or services rendered toward those who are of the same race, or at least of the same human family. They are indeed disinterested efforts, and reflect honor on the actors, but they all bring a reward in the gratitude they call forth, in the consciousness they arouse of sympathy with the misfortunes of a fellow-being, and with many, they are connected with the glorious results indicated by religion. They do, too, to a certain extent, call after them human honors and posthumous fame. They write the names of some at least of these benefactors high on the scroll which history preserves, and after ages love to cherish.

But what shall we say of the services of a benefactor, who leaves the comfort and repose of wealth and position, who spends day after day, and month after month, in weary efforts, who gives time and money and vital energy amid almost universal sneers and contempt—not for the blind, or the lame, or the poor, or the orphan of his own race—but to right the wrongs and defend the cause of the dumb animals—the silent brutes who do everything for man and get but little except abuse in return. This man pleads in the Courts, not for the rich who can repay him, or the poor who can applaud him, or the accused who can at least give him their gratitude. He stands there, while the vulgar abuse and the refined smile, to argue for creatures who never can know their benefactor, who have not even a look of dumb gratitude to offer in return, and who are as far beneath him as, we may suppose, our race were below their great Benefactor. He pleads for the faithful horse, over-tasked and abused by a brutal master; for the dog, when an unreasoning fear would destroy him; for the cattle, when the greed of gain tortures and poisons them, and, at the same time, poisons those who would consume them. Yes, he is truly an advocate for the just rights of one of the lowest orders of life—the turtle brought here for our tables.

There may, at first thought, a smile cross the face of most of our readers at such devotion from a man of fortune and ability to such poor, almost valueless brutes; but we question, if such matters ever come before the attention of higher spectators of earthly life, whether such thorough disinterested care of the despised order of animals seems so entirely ridiculous to them; and certainly all men and women of humane feelings will rejoice that at length a defender has arisen of the wrongs of what an American naturalist has called "the mutes."

The greatest benefactor to horses in our day was Mr. RAREY, and every one must have been struck with the great diminution in the streets of New-York, since his admirable instructions, of instances of brutal treatment of horses. But Mr. BERGH has carried out the reform both in the treatment of horses, cattle and other animals. A brutal carman who flogs a high-spirited horse as he might a mule, or a greedy wagoner who burdens his willing animal with loads which crush out his life, or the stolid drovers who treat their cattle as if they were made of iron and leather, or the butchers who show useless cruelty—all these know that an active, inappeasable defender of their dumb victims is at hand, and that they may be summarily hauled before a court by the agents of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and the result is that such cases of brutal neglect and cruelty are diminishing every day. The practical importance of such work to the welfare of the whole community is shown in the fact that the terrible plague in this country of the "Texas cattle disease" is believed now to be the result alone of the cruelty and neglect of the drovers, and that the same causes have been so destructive to the Western cattle as to raise the price of beef here nearly *fifty per cent.*

It is pleasant to know, from its recent reports, that the Society is by no means neglected by our benevolent citizens, having received last year $6,988, beside owning property to the amount of $14,229; and, including a prospective bequest of Mr. BERGH'S, of $100,000, they have in prospect bequests to the amount of $400,000. We trust that their efforts will still be as liberally supported.

Social and Commercial Espionage.

It appears from the communication which we published yesterday on "private detectives," that the abuses of the prevalent system of social and commercial espionage cannot be exposed without offending the reliable detective agents of this City. The natural conclusion to be drawn from such a statement is that the abuses exposed must exist in the reliable agencies whose conductors hasten to take offence. We are not inclined to believe the conclusion wholly an unjust one; we have no doubt that, as we have stated, abuses have crept into the system through its extension; but our correspondents are mistaken in thinking that the exposure was either intended or calculated to injure the agencies in good standing. On the contrary, in alluding to the existing abuses, we simply pointed out the propriety on the part of bankers and merchants of employing only reliable agents, and the necessity on the part of the agents of employing only reliable men as "shadows" and "pipers." Not the injury of the agents, but the suppression of the abuses, was in the mind of our reporter.

Commercial and detective agencies are a necessary evil of our social and commercial condition. It is only a few years since the former was conducted by a single establishment of large means and a liberal patronage, which enabled its conductors to employ the best men in furnishing information of the credit and standing of merchants throughout the country. There are now several agencies of this kind in this City; great rivalry exists in the collection and sale of their peculiar information, and hence abuses of a serious character have crept into the system. For this reason merchants cannot be too particular in the selection of their sources of information as to the character and credit of their customers. It is only a few years since the detective system was solely a branch of the Police Department of the principal cities, and was conducted under Police regulations. Now there are scores of such agencies in this City and throughout the country, and any number of private detectives who seek information, not to order, but for sale or for black-mailing purposes. DICKENS has admirably portrayed the old style of model detective in Inspector Bucket in *Bleak House;* and WILKIE COLLINS has as strong a photograph of the detective whose existence we deplore in Captain Wragge in *No Name.* The extension of the old system to private agencies has led to abuses similar to those existing in the commercial agencies; and for this reason we advise commercial men to be most careful in the selection of their sources of information as to the character and credit of their clerks.

There are other abuses of the system which our reporter might have justly dilated upon. The private detective system has undoubtedly been of great advantage in the recovery of large amounts of stolen moneys; but frequent success has been attained by actual violation of the law. In more than half the numerous large bond-robbery cases which we have recorded in the course of the past five or six years, the money has been recovered through the agency of the private detectives, by compromises with the criminals. The detectives are undoubtedly responsible for innumerable instances of compounded felonies, and they have also largely engaged in the manufacture of evidence in divorce and other suits. But these are abuses which we see no practical means of abating by their exposure, and hence were not treated in our article. The abuses in the matter of "testing clerks," as exposed by us, may be corrected by the reliable agencies and the mercantile community, and in the hope that they would be we called attention to them.

Another War Proposed for South America.

The triangular continent to the south of us is ever ringing to the stroke of war. Now the blow falls on the easterly or Atlantic shore, where Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and the Argentine Republic make the coast noisy from the Amazon to the Plate; now it resounds on the western or Pacific shore, where Spain is usually in a broil with Chili, Bolivia, or Peru; now it sets up a discordant jangle from the northerly or Gulf shore, where there is always a clangor of war among the little "Republics;" and oftenest the confused clamor of war comes up from all three sides of the triangle at once.

Such being the case, it is clearly "coals to Newcastle" to project a new war of any sort upon South America, chronically in hostilities. Yet the last Chilian steamer arriving at Lima brings news that Bolivia is about declaring war against Peru. It is one of those mushroom wars which in that torrid climate spring up in a night. Nobody outside the Government knew, at last accounts, why Bolivia takes the step, or what her grievance is. Some say that Peru may have "infringed Bolivia's territory;" others that she has insulted her ships—but nobody knows what she has done. However, the cause of the war is of small account; enough that Bolivia has metaphorically been trailing her coat-tail, and Peru has stepped on it. And as Peru's normal state is that of war, and as the internal and the Cuban troubles of Spain have prevented the latter Power from continuing the war on the Pacific coast, Peru has been fretting with an impatience to which Bolivia's reported action is a great relief. Lima resounds with "threats and curses," Callao has been armed to the teeth and fortified with double batteries, "the Cholo women are in their element," rushing through the streets beating stones together, and shouting to their (as yet imaginary) foes to 'come on,' and nobody knows why. It is selfishly pleasant to find some nations in "America" more insensate than we are; but it remains to be seen whether there will come of all this a bombardment, or a revolution, or only a South American hurricane of wind.

The West Florida Scheme.

West Florida, *i. e.*, all of the State west of the Appalachicola, (and comprising the Cities of Pensacola and Appalachicola,) is really, it should seem, to be annexed to Alabama. The Commissioners appointed by the two Legislatures have agreed on terms; the latter bodies will undoubtedly follow suit, and Congress cannot, probably, object to ratify the contract.

In that case we shall probably have a grand mania for "rectification of frontiers," as the French say. Every State will look to its geographical boundaries. The project for transferring the trans-Chesapeake counties of Maryland and Virginia to Delaware will be strongly pushed. Michigan and Wisconsin will almost certainly form a third State out of their northern regions. We may have three Texases instead of one. As for Florida, it is, undoubtedly, the best thing she can do, to yield this portion of her territory to Alabama; the remaining question is, would she not do well to cede *East* Florida, *i. e.*, all remaining east of the Appalachicola, to Georgia? Perhaps Georgia, just now is hardly in a settled political condition—but at least it is better off than Florida. On the other hand, it would be unpleasant, if not ruinous, to see the name of an old State like Florida (even though not one of the original thirteen) stricken from the roll of States. On the flag, it would not be a "stripe erased," but it would be a "star obscured." We may presume, however, that the State subdivision projects will stop short of this.

More Uses for Paper.

Of late years the part played by paper in the manufacture of household goods has been amazingly extended. We have had paper collars and cuffs, paper waistcoats and wash-bowls, paper pails and pipes—indeed, when it comes to paper race-boats, which are successfully rowed, and even "paper oil-cloths," as they are sometimes called, habitually trodden upon—what limits are there to this industry? But now Mr. PAVY'S new process for paper-making promises to carry the uses of this substance far beyond anything hitherto looked for. He compounds it of several sorts of animal and vegetable substances hitherto not employed, and these being reduced to a pulp and bleached, the completed fabric is a sort of felt, or, as it is said, something much resembling what the Japanese use for handkerchiefs, and absolutely as wide in its application as the latter. It has pliancy, flexibility, strength; it can be sewed with the needle as easily and as tightly as any of the woven fabrics which it is designed to displace. Already they have made of it table-cloths, quilts, shoes, petticoats, (price, six pence,) and hundreds of similar articles known to domestic economy. The importance of the subject is this, that, should the new substance be popular, it would furnish a new branch of industry, and give new employment to thousands of people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is a common practice on the part of some of the Judges of the Supreme Court to carry motions, unheard, from Chambers into Circuit or Special Term, for the purpose of maintaining control of matters throughout. This unfairness is a subject of general complaint, and has become so bad that it is a common saying, "Take your case into SMITH'S Court, and engage JONES for your counsel, and you will be sure to win." The Bar dares not oppose or protest openly against such gross violations of the principles of law and justice. The late JAMES T. BRADY, with his immense influence, because he once incurred the personal ill-will of a certain Judge, could never thereafter gain a cause before him, and hence could not practice in his Court. More than a score of first-class lawyers have withdrawn from the Bar within a few months, rather than succumb to the infamous conditions often imposed. This may be the last straw on the back of our elective judiciary system.

The name of "Reddy, the Blacksmith" has appeared so offensive in the newspaper reports of Police matters in this City, that it has become a stench in the nostrils of all decent people. His latest act of ruffianism appears to have been perpetrated on Thursday evening, when, in the employ of the Tammany General Committee, he led his hosts of bullies and loafers into a Republican meeting in the Fourth Ward, which he succeeded in upsetting. For such services as this an unmitigated villain is allowed to escape the penalty for crimes deserving the severest punishment. Only a few weeks ago, he, with a gang of his associates, inveigled a man into a Fourth Ward cellar, kept by himself, and there robbed and threatened to kill a simple-minded countryman, and for that offence he was indicted. Will Judge BEDFORD, or Recorder HACKETT, or District-Attorney GARVIN, or somebody else, tell us why he has not been tried therefor? The Tammany Committee could enlighten us if they would.

A large number of the most eminent divines, as well as many prominent lay members, of the Episcopal Church in Illinois, have united in a vigorous "protest" against the ritualistic practices that are now creeping into the Church. A Convention for the consideration of the subject has been called, to meet in Chicago in June next. The language used by these "Protestants" is very strong and earnest, and it is evident that the Episcopal denomination must be greatly agitated with the discussion that will soon ensue.

Mrs. KIRKE, at the Workingwoman's Association, made a very sensible suggestion the other evening—that the Society should confine itself more to the affairs of those it means to benefit. Many persons—men, especially, who should have more judgment—take the opportunity of the meeting to discuss theories of love and marriage, as if these were the chief matters of interest. Miss ANTHONY complained that the workingwomen themselves do not care to come to these meetings—a fact partly accounted for by those absurd controversies. The Society should come directly to the condition and interests of those it professes to act for, and this seems to be the resolution of the managers also.

The French elections, after the fashion of most elections, are making a noise, and some of it has a certain tone of red Republicanism, which the Emperor is, no doubt, very glad to hear. The people at Nismes sang the Marseillaise, and in Puy-de-Dome they shouted for LEDRU ROLLIN and BARBES. If these things did not take place, the Government would be likely to invent them, in order to frighten the well-to-do middle-classes and the clergy, who cordially hate all such outbursts and uproars. NAPOLEON III. does not object to that noise of "the reds." It gratifies them, and does him no harm, but rather a service.

We have had one more triumph of common sense. Accused persons are now allowed to testify at their trials. The lawyers, it is said, don't like this, and they would naturally prefer the quips and quillets, the shuffling and fencing style of the profession—working out the facts or slurring them over, by struggle and strategy. The prisoner's story must help the truth, since he usually knows a good deal about the matter, and, for the rest, has always a tendency to betray himself whenever he may be guilty. The principle has the grand merits of simplicity and directness; and it has its practice, too, in France and Germany, where they make no foolish pretence of hedging a criminal round with little jugglories of law.

Our English correspondent throws a little light on the case of the Mayor of Cork, who "woke one morning lately and found himself famous." He gives the good-natured opinion of Mr. MAGUIRE, M. P. for the same city, that "a late supper" and its natural effects—especially in that part of the United Kingdom—would rationally account for the speech of His Worship. Mr. O'SULLIVAN'S own explanation, made in a subsequent frame of mind, should be handsomely allowed. He said he did not recollect using the reported words, and also said he would have turned the pistol away from the person of the royal Duke, while at the same time he respected FARRELL'S motive. To be sure there is a certain jumble of ideas even in this explanation, made fresh and fasting, and it only shows what the real utterances must have been on that very festive occasion.

The British and Canadian telegraph-makers are about to follow the track of the old Norsemen, and lay down a line from England, by way of the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland, to Labrador and Montreal. The Canadian Parliamentary Committee having reported favorably on it, we suppose it will be one of the great facts in a few years; especially as the projectors would be for extending it westward with the proposed railroad, from the edge of Lake Superior to Vancouver's Bay. Mr. OGDEN, in his recent lecture, said that certain capitalists were thinking of beginning that great road, which would make the journey to Japan 800 miles shorter than that by the line lately finished, and also enable the Horse Guards in London to communicate in a few hours with the garrison of San Juan.

The British Government have lately announced to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON that they will not release any more of the Fenian prisoners. If those already released had only kept quiet till their brethren got out, it would certainly have been better for the unfortunate victims who will now be compelled to suffer on account of the foolish demonstrations of the men who received the Queen's clemency.

The old FARRAGUT of Spain, Admiral TOPETE, declares in the Cortes that he is firmly opposed to the Bourbons—that is, to the Queen's Bourbons; but he is very much in favor of the Montpensiers—as Spanish, not as Bourbons. This seems to show that there are in the Cortes people who would, after all, accept a Bourbon, in a modified way. It is not likely that NAPOLEON III. is greatly displeased by these Montpensier demonstrations, much as he dislikes the Orleanists, since they may tend to weaken the anti-Bourbon sentiment of the revolutionists. After all, this Iberian difficulty may end in a compromise, under which ISABELLA will abdicate, and her son will become King of Spain.

That is a very curious case of law-casuistry—as set forth in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*—in which Mr. BERRY, having, as an informer, procured the conviction of Mr. THOMASON for putting false brands on tobacco, and claimed half of the fine of $15,000 imposed by the sentence, found himself baffled by the President's pardon. It was THOMASON'S partner, not himself, who fixed the false brands; and Judge McDONALD, of the United States District Court, decides against the claim. BERRY can't see it, and will, of course, appeal. As Sir ROGER DE COVERLY says, "A great deal may be said on both sides;" and no doubt the lawyers will be sure to say it. BERRY'S case is a hard one; and all the harder that the public sentiment will be rather against him.

The people of Tompkins-square and that part of the City will make a good exchange from the pretence of a park, with its poor show of a pond, some scattered trees, patches of vegetation and dusty pathways, to a wide Campus Martius with an asphalt floor, affording a fine space for the children's amusements and the exercise of the City regiments. This is the sort of change needed here at the City Hall, to convert our cramped and cut-up little park into an open space, covered with asphalt, giving at each side a wider breadth to Broadway and Park-row, thoroughfares that are so greatly in want of it. A crowded and hurrying City does not care anything for the sentimentalism of trees and greenery in a place of business, and chiefly wants a free space for human locomotion and the air currents.

M. BEAULIEU, a French devotee of Peace, has published a somewhat startling list of war-like horrors, with some rather absurd deductions therefrom. During the fourteen years between 1852–66, one million and three quarters of men found death in war; and the cost of destroying them was about ten thousand millions of dollars. These moneys "would pay for the construction of railways long enough to circle the globe, and at the very expensive rate of about $400,000 per mile; or would erect and endow nearly four hundred thousand schools, at $25,000 each," or would do anything else that we choose to calculate upon. It would build just as many rum holes as it would schools—more, in fact—and could do quite as much evil as it could do good. But what has that to do with war, or peace?

In the exhibition of the Royal Academy, London, this season, is a picture by Sir EDWIN LANDSEER, called "The Swannery," representing a grand and wild scene, where a troop of eagles, cruel and fierce, are swooping down upon a nest of swans, striking with their sharp talons, rending with their beaks, and staining the tender white plumage of the swans with their own blood. But a "carping critic," while allowing the vigor and truthfulness of the picture, and admiring especially the cruel faces of the eagles, complains that the swans have no faces, no expression, only opened bills. Were this the work of any other artist so small a fault could not be felt. He says: "But Sir EDWIN LANDSEER himself has taught us, more than any other painter to look for expression in birds and beasts, as well as in men, and has found such fine faces in most animals that one feels a little disappointed when he devotes his marvelous powers to an animal that has no face at all." By this it would appear that there is so much "in a name" that it is dangerous to have one.

WASHINGTON.

Cuban Affairs—The Printers' Union and the Colored Applicant for Admission—Dissatisfaction of the Military Officers with the Indian Service—Reduction of the National Debt in May.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 22.

Admiral HOFF has not communicated with the Navy Department for some time past, and hence we are cut off from all trustworthy communication with Cuba. The State Department is in receipt of nothing new on the subject, and the agents of the revolutionary party here seem equally ignorant as to the actual condition of affairs in the island.

THE CASE OF THE COLORED PRINTER DOUGLASS.

A local paper publishes a long account of an interview with LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, the colored printer. DOUGLASS says that he did not apply for admission to the Typographical Union at Denver, where he last worked, but that he expressed a desire to the foreman of the paper on which he was employed, to be admitted. This man refused to present his application. The members of the Union say that a white man would be refused membership here under similar circumstances. DOUGLASS announces that he will remain in the Government Printing Office until he is compelled to leave, and the paper above alluded to says:

"We are satisfied from what we can learn that the printers here are not disposed, or any considerable number of them, to make any opposition to DOUGLASS on the ground of color, but are really anxious to give him the benefit of the most favorable construction of his case, so that they may avoid putting themselves in that attitude."

THE MILITARY OFFICERS AND THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Several of the military officers assigned in recent orders to duty as Indian Superintendents and Agents, are by no means pleased at the prospect of Indian service in civil capacities, and such of them as have influence at Court are endeavoring to obtain positions in some other department. No resignations, however, have been offered, and most of them will accept the situation, at least for the present.

THE BOSTON POST OFFICE.

Mr. MULLETT, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, is making strenuous efforts to complete the preliminary arrangements for the building of the Boston Post Office, with a view of having the foundation stone laid during the coming Jubilee in that city.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO WEST POINT.

It is announced that the President and Mrs. GRANT will leave here early in June for West Point, where they will pass several days during the annual examination, which commences on the 1st and terminates about the 17th. Master FRED. GRANT, eldest son of the President, it will be remembered, is a cadet at the Military Academy.

PERSONAL.

General W. H. H. TERRELL, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, arrived in Washington this morning, and was presented to the Postmaster-General by General JAS. A. EKIN. General TERRELL at once took the oath of office and entered upon his duties to-day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 22.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The monthly statement of the public debt for May will show a decrease of $7,000,000.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The shipments of currency from the Treasury for the week ending to-day were as follows:

To national banks and others	$181,860
To Assistant Treasurer at New-York	100,000
To Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	100,000
To Assistant Treasurer at Boston	50,000

There have been no receipts of fractional currency from the Printing Division.

Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national bank circulation at this day	$342,807,800
And for public deposits	29,250,350
The amount of national bank currency issued during the week was	215,070
Total to date	315,052,131
Mutilated bills returned	14,097,502
Insolvent bank notes redeemed	1,089,873
Actual circulation at this date	299,865,756
Currency destroyed during the week	278,700

THE DEPOSITORY BANKS.

The reason for reducing the number of depositories is, there are too many of them; about 400 banks have been acting in that capacity. Only $13,000 are now on deposit in the banks of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn combined, while yesterday securities to the amount of $2,000,000 were in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States. The Bank of Commerce, however, has just withdrawn $500,000 of such securities.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

President GRANT to-day stated to Judge PASCAL, who called upon him in behalf of Governor PEASE, of Texas, that the time for holding the election in that State and in Mississippi would not be decided until after the election in Virginia. He thought the best time would be between the time of storing grains and the commencement of the cotton-packing season. Mr. PASCAL suggested that the first Monday in August had always been election day in Texas. The President said he should direct General REYNOLDS to proceed with the work of registration, and remarked that he had mentioned the first Monday in November to Major MOORE, but had immediately corrected himself by suggesting an earlier day. The President had been informed by gentlemen upon whom he had much reliance that the division in the Union Party would be healed, and he earnestly hoped such would be the case.

APPOINTMENTS.

H. G. SICKLES has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania.

The following have been appointed Postmasters:

James O. Leach, at Ballston, N. Y.; Samuel Henderson, at Santa Clara, Cal.; James E. Hoag, at Coxsackie, N. Y.; Adeline Livingston, at Greenville, Ala.; Frederick Ball, at Lagrange, Ga.; O. Z. Olin, at Waukesha, Wis.; George M. Howlett, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; T. M. Campbell, at Boonville, Mo.

The President has appointed SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, of New-York, delegate to the seventh session of the International Statistical Congress to be held at the Hague.

THE ARMY.

The President has accepted the resignations of Second Lieutenant William Kapes of the Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. H. Upham, Fourth United States Artillery, and Captain, Brevet Major, R. T. Hutchins, Sixth Cavalry. Brevet Major J. A. Hearn and Lieutenant J. M. Kelly are assigned to duty as Indian Agents, and ordered to report to Commissioner Barker for instructions. Brevet Major-General W. H. Emory, Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, is appointed Governor of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, and ordered to report accordingly. The order assigning Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Higbee, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Hartwell and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Warren to duty as Indian Agents is revoked.

Jubal Early and R. H. Glass.

Mr. R. H. GLASS, of Lynchburg, Va., has published a card correcting some misstatements in the account given by the Bristol (Va.) *News* of the recent personal encounter between himself and JUBAL EARLY. He gives the following particulars of the affair:

I did not "call on General EARLY," as stated in that paragraph, but met him accidentally and suddenly in the door of the hotel, and, not having seen him since his return from Canada, I involuntarily spoke to him. When he declined to return the salutation, I asked him if I had insulted him. He said I had not, and then turned off into the sitting-room. I followed him, and asked him if he had intended to insult me. He said he had not, but said it in such a manner, and coupled it with such a remark about my political position, that caused me to break my walking cane over his head. He resisted with his cane, but did not "knock me down," as stated in the paragraph, or injure me materially in any way. I should act precisely in the same way, under similar circumstances, with him or any other man. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. GLASS.

THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

City Records and Announcements.

Burlesque and pantomime, pantomime and burlesque! Pantomime at the Olympic, at Wood's, at the Tammany; burlesque at Niblo's, at the Waverly, at the Theatre Comique. As a relief, at no distant day, pantomime at Wallack's. The task of the critic becomes lighter and lighter. It is impossible to deal seriously with pieces of either kind. A note of their success or of their failure—the latter will have to be written at no remote date—is all that can be made. If we except Wallack's, where "Caste" is to be continued; Booth's, where "Othello" is represented, and the Grand Opera House, where "Patrie" is to be produced, there is positively no place of amusement where two hours of rational enjoyment are offered by good plays or good players. Pantomime, we may observe, was again the novelty last week. "Hiccory Diccory Dock" succeeded "Humpty Dumpty" at the Olympic. Its first representation was stormy, its second smoother, its third perfect. Now that many objectionable features have been eliminated, it is likely to attain a green old age. A score of rehearsals are certainly not equal in effect to one performance, however ruffled the latter by mishaps, or unsatisfactory as regards the final impression. This has been discovered, not only at the Olympic, but at Wood's, where a careful revision has wrought a wondrous improvement in "Robinson Crusoe." In a few days, indeed, the difference between the infancy of both pieces and their maturity will be so great as to warrant lengthened comment. Meantime there is no change in their success. Ere their merits are again dwelt upon, however, the new extravaganza at Niblo's will claim attention. Its deferred production suggests a postponement of those preliminary touches of its quality than are always looked for by manager and reader. The first representation of "Sinbad," though, is not to be the most notable event of the period compassed by this review and the retrospective glance of the coming Sunday. "Patrie" is to be enacted at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening. There can be little doubt as to the genuineness of the interest that will be awakened by its representations. These will bring before local playgoers the drama of which all intellectual Europe has thought and spoken and written for many months. To say that no outlay of time or money has been spared to give the work with all possible completeness, is simple justice. The cast is a strong one, the scenery is fresh and superb, the costumes are brilliant and historically correct. A positive victory or a great defeat can be confidently anticipated. Those who have the real interests of the stage at heart will wish for the former, and will seek to aid in securing it. We can remind them that no other entertainment of moment will call for their attendance elsewhere. At all other places of amusement—save at the Tammany, where Mr. Leffingwell will make his first appearance in the burlesque of "Clorinda"—the programmes will be unaltered. The audience at the Grand Opera to-morrow, for the sake of art, ought to be remarkable both in respect of intelligence and of numbers.

The Drama at Home.

The following letter from M. Sardou, to which Mr. Motley has replied in courteous acceptance of the compliment it tenders, will be read with interest: "Dear Sir: My friend who goes to the United States to have my drama 'Patrie' produced will make known to you my sentiments of admiration and gratitude. I studied much in my youth the history of the sixteenth century, and particularly that of the religious wars, and can thus appreciate the great merit of your superb 'History of the Netherlands.' I should be very ungrateful, sir, did I not seek the occasion to tell you how much I owe to the study of that work, which never left my desk while I was writing the drama, which I hope, sir, may seem to you not unworthy of the grandeur of the subject or of the professor who presided over my labor. I take the liberty of begging that you will accept the dedication of my drama of 'Patrie' when the work is published. I shall be proud to place your name on the title-page before my own, thus associating you with a production that owes you so much. Pray accept, sir, with the renewed expression of my admiration, that of my sincere respect."

Mr. Joseph Taylor, of California, has organized a minstrel troupe composed of the best artists, and will depart on a European tour on May 29, by steamship *France*. The company consists of Messrs. Taylor, Archy Hughes, Billy Sheppard, Wm. S. Mallaly, Geo. Guy, Jack Hilton, Percival, Abbott and the brothers Geo. and Willie Guy. The troupe will be known as Smith & Taylor's New-York Minstrels.

The Poughkeepsie *Press*, referring to the report that Mr. Forrester is negotiating for the Waverley Theatre, New-York City, says that they have good authority for saying that Mr. Sam Sharpley, the minstrel manager, has secured that place of amusement.

Signor Brignoli, with a concert troupe, is traveling through the States. The advance notices of his entertainments, and also the comments upon them, as printed in the country journals, are positively amusing. The *Daily Express*, of Terre Haute, Ind., has heard of the tenor before, for it says editorially: "There is an impression or rather a fear, on the minds of some of our people, who knew Brignoli and how capricious he is at times, that he may not appear at [illegible] Hall in the concert on Saturday evening. We have every confidence in stating there need be no fears in this instance. The present troupe is in the employ and under charge of Signor Brignoli, and the arrangement with Messrs. Allen & Andrews is that he is to appear as per programme, else the contract to be void." Oh! the golden chains with which genius is fettered!

Mr. George Hood, for many years connected with places of amusement in Philadelphia, died May 17, of typhoid fever after a short sickness. He was a native of Philadelphia, and during his business career has been connected with the Walnut-street Theatre, Musical Fund Hall, Concert Hall, and for some years past with the Academy of Music as treasurer and business manager. He was in the 57th year of his age.

Mr. Craven's new piece, called "Billiards," just produced at Selwyn's Theatre in Boston is reviewed in the *Daily Advertiser* of that city. "If one very funny part, irresistibly acted, can render a play successful," we are told, "'Billiards,' which had its first performance at Selwyn's, will make a hit. For all the interest of the new piece, and nearly all its cleverness, centre in one *Samuel Sample*, who finds a most complete representative in Mr. Stuart Robson. And the story of 'Billiards' is simply concerned with the adventures of this harum-scarum personage, who, taking by accident the place of his steady and virtuous brother *Stephen*, in the house of a rich contractor, plays the part of a bull in a china shop there, and nearly ruins the prospects of the exemplary *Stephen*. The character of *Samuel Sample* is not a new one in dramatic literature, but it is safe to say that the conception has seldom, if ever, been carried to a more extravagant pitch, or taken on a more unique shape than in the person of this remarkable man. *Mr. Samuel Sample* is a *mauvais sujet*, in every conceivable sense of those words. This person falls like a bombshell into the quiet home of *Mr. Level*, an honest and apoplectic contractor; he scandalizes his host by his manners and conversation, makes violent love to *Mr. Level's* susceptible widow sister, patronizes the pretty daughter of his entertainer, and calls her "*Joe*" as short for *Joanna*, and kisses the pretty waiting-maid before the face and eyes of her husband, the butler. Half tipsy on champagne, he is finally turned out of the house in disgrace, and it is with great difficulty that his deserving and modest brother explains the mistake, and puts matters on a right footing."

The receipts of the Boston theatres for the month of April were as follows: Selwyn's, $24,311; Museum, $14,110; Howard Athenæum, $10,061; Opera House, $8,886; Olympic, $7,022; Comique, $3,963. The receipts of the Boston Theatre, during March, were $30,000.

While in Detroit, on May 18, Pfau, the accomplished trapeze performer with the Hanlons, met with an accident that will disable him for several weeks. While practicing in Young Men's Hall, he missed his footing upon the platform that extended through the centre of the hall, fell upon the seats underneath, spraining his ankle very badly.

Miss Kate Reignolds played last week at De Bar's Opera House, St. Louis.

The Charleston *News* says that the Grau German Opera Troupe, which failed to appear there as announced, and which was decidedly shaky in Savannah, fell to pieces hopelessly in Augusta. The principal artists of the company gave a concert, *in forma pauperis*, in the last-named city, in order to defray the expenses of the impoverished singers to their homes. The sympathies of the Augustans must have been excited, for the concert, rather unexpectedly, proved a great pecuniary success.

W. C. Ralston, a San Francisco banker, has become the principal owner in the New California Theatre, in company with H. P. Wakelee and Charles Peters. He has purchased the lease of the theatre, with all its engagements, for five years, at $30,000, and $20,000 per year and one-third of the profits are to be paid to Barrett and McCullough, who have been engaged as managers. It is one of the modern innovations for bankers to become theatrical managers. But the world moves.

Miss Marriott was last week at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, Canada.

The Drama Abroad.

OCTAVE FEUILLET'S NEW PLAY.

The latest Parisian play is referred to at some length by a correspondent of a London paper. He says he does not often touch on matters theatrical, but the piece just produced by Octave Feuillet, at the Français, has made such a stir that it is impossible not to notice it. It is called "Julie," after the heroine, and is devoted to an apology and excuse of rank adultery. Immoral pieces are no novelties on the stage, but the French stage under the Second Empire has enjoyed the unenviable monopoly of pampering to vice by its vaudevilles, and varnishing it over and making it attractive by its dramas. The piece of M. Feuillet belongs to the latter category. A minute analysis of the play is simply impossible. It will be sufficient to state, in guarded words, what it is about. *Julie* is married to a husband who is fonder of his rubber at the club, and of the suppers of a fashionable *cocotte*, than of the prosy *pot-au-feu* life which is his wife's ideal. In short, he neglects his wife. In the course of a picnic, at which a friend of his is present, a thunderstorm comes on. *Julie* and the friend seek refuge in a solitary barn. Under the influence of the electricity of the atmosphere, the author gives us to understand, the wife forgets her duties, and the husband's friend forgets the husband. Remorse comes, and the mental tortures of the guilty pair are depicted with that sort of morbid sentimentality which makes M. Feuillet one of the most immoral writers of the age. A further and most offensive complication is introduced: *Julie* has a grown-up daughter, who falls in love with her mother's lover, and through this child's instrumentality (this grown-up girl is invested with all that prurient but unconscious treading on dangerous ground characteristic of all French stage innocents) the husband gets wind of his wife's intrigue. He reproaches his wife with her crime; she admits it, but retorts with a *tu quoque*, telling him he has only himself to blame. The lover walks in at this crisis; the wife falls senseless; the lover rushes toward her; bends over her prostrate form; "I shall kill you," shouts the husband; the lover rises and replies, "She is dead;" whereon the curtain falls. This is the piece which the Paris public are going into fits about. It is admirably acted; Mme. Favart as the guilty wife is very powerful—but it is a bad, unwholesome piece for all that, and affords another proof of the degeneracy of the French drama under the Second Empire. What a mockery it is to think that the people who go into fits about this coarse Divorce Court drama object to Scribe as improper and Musset as immoral! "Sysistrata" is not a moral play; neither are some of Ford's and Decker's; but there is a moral purpose in them—the purpose in M. Feuillet is essentially immoral. The writer was much struck on leaving the house at hearing a lady remark, "This death is very unlikely—*mourir pour si peu de chose*." This, though unconscious, was sound criticism. Had *Julie* sacrificed her life as an atonement for her fault, *pas encore*; but that she should suddenly "die from natural causes," as a Coroner's jury would say, on seeing her lover confront her husband, after a long course of adultery, is a *dénouement* as improbable as the piece itself is untrue as a picture of French social life—that social life of France whereof men know so little in England, where they are apt to consider the Boulevards and a flash Parisian set as a microcosmic representation of France, little dreaming that thrift, home virtues and conjugal fidelity are held in high honor there, and are possibly more practiced than they are (he says) with the English.

CURIOUS REVIVALS.

Two curious dramatic revivals have taken place in Paris, "Lucrèce," of Ponsard, at the Odéon, and "La Bataille de Toulouse," or an "Amour Espagnol," of M. Mery, at the Menus Plaisirs. Ponsard's tragedy is a very respectable piece, which had the singular fortune of raising its author, then an unknown country lawyer, into eminence. It was written as an attempt to revive the old and so-called classical school of tragedy, which had given way before the romantic school under the brilliant leadership of Victor Hugo. Its success on its first production at the Odéon on the 22d of April, 1843, was tremendous, the failure of M. Hugo's "Les Burgraves" at the Comédie helping to augment it. Parisian society was for a while divided into two factions known as Hugolatres and Ponsardistes. The drama was crowned by the Académie, and M. Ponsard, on his return to his native city, (Vienne, district of Isère,) received the honors usually reserved for a successful soldier. This triumph, however, which raised a man of very mediocre talents into the position of the successful antagonist of the greatest dramatist of his day, recalling thus the celebrated feud between Racine and Pradon, was not without its drawbacks. Among the followers of the romantic school were the cleverest men in young France, and the author of "Lucrèce" had to submit to much stinging epigram. The title generally bestowed upon him was that of "*Chef de l'école du bon sens*." M. Mery's drama, which at its first production fell still-born, has been revived because a leading idea in it is supposed to have been plagiarized by M. Sardou in his "Patrie." The resemblance of motive in the two plays is not great, but there is undoubtedly a certain amount of likeness in the closing situation of both.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Jno. Worth, United States Consul at the Sanwich Islands, arrived here yesterday morning, direct from Honolulu in 22 days, and is at present in Brooklyn.

The oldest graduate of Williams College is the venerable Judge Oliver B. Morris, of Springfield, Mass., who was a member of the Class of 1801.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodford, of New-York, has been chosen Fourth of July orator for Newark by the Common Council of that city.

Mrs. Harriet Balch Macomb, widow of the late Alexander Macomb, formerly General-in-Chief of the United States Army, died at her residence in Washington, last night, in the 86th year of her age, after a protracted illness.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. Jas. W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending May 6, 1869: Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hurlburt, A. P. Grant, Mary B. Grant, Josie L. Grant, Lizzie P. Grant, New-York; Joseph Cross, M.D., New-Jersey; Mrs. Sidney Willard, Andrew Fiske, Boston; Rev. L. Thompson, New-Jersey; Rev. James Marshall, A. R. Eno, Mrs. and Miss Eno, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mattison, Miss Mattison, New-York; W. T. Worden and wife, Auburn, N. Y.; Miss H. S. Wager, New-York; Mrs. Jos. Myer, Misses Lovejoy, Boston; Miss S. Merson, Mrs. W. F. Tufts and son, E. L. Tufts, New-York; Jas. C. Wilson, Mrs. E. M. Wilson, Miss Eliza K. Wilson, Miss Louisa K. Kumbel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Smith Ely, Jr., New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Weld, Boston; John Bevan, Baltimore; Robert T. Swan, Alex. Pope, Jr., Boston; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Bacon, Mrs. J. Phillips Phoenix, New-York; F. B. Mayer, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Mackenzie, Miss Adrienne Webster, W. J. Bunker and family, New-York; Miss Homer, Boston; Albert Crane, E. F. Crane, New-York; J. S. Lombard, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hitchcock, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Stout, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. M. Purdy, Miss Stout, G. L. Whittaker, New-York; Mrs. A. H. Fiske, Mrs. Jos. Willard, Frank Morrison, Boston; F. F. Burlock, Mrs. Burlock, New-York; Mrs. Theo. Payne, Miss Payne, Theo. F. Payne, W. E. Payne, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Plummer and family, Mrs. L. M. Thomas, Miss Helen A. Johnson, C. W. Blanchard, Sewall H. Fessenden, S. G. Rogers, Mrs. Susan H. Dee, Miss K. G. Richards, Boston; Wm. H. Rollins, Portsmouth; Emlen Hutchinson, Philadelphia; Wm. Homer, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Wharton Smith, Philadelphia; Oscar G. Sawyer, New-York; Mrs. James K. Mills, Wm. B. Williams, Boston.

BOSTON.

John Neal's Recollections—A Delightful Autobiography—New Books in Press—The Mumler Photographs—Mrs. Lincoln's Picture.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Thursday, May 20, 1869.

The first article in the December number of the *Atlantic Monthly* for 1866, was entitled "John Pierpont," and was written by a life-long friend and associate of that sturdy reformer—John Neal. The article in question was delightfully gossipy, and even if its matter related quite as much to the author's life and character as to that of his newly-buried friend, it was none the less readable and entertaining. Not long afterward it was hinted that Mr. Neal intended to write an autobiography, and as long ago as last November, I announced in the columns of the Times that the book would be called *Wandering Recollections of a Somewhat Busy Life*—a title decided upon and written sometime before Mr. Greeley's letters were announced in the *Ledger*. The book is now nearly ready for publication, and the reading of the first one hundred and fifty pages strengthens the opinion suggested by the tribute to John Pierpont, that it will prove to be one of the most interesting and valuable contributions to the literary and social history of the early part of the present century that has recently been written.

The *Recollections* naturally begin with some account of the writer's family and early life, than which nothing could be more entertaining. A date is "run in" to the first line of each chapter, and its proper subject is prefixed by a few lines relating to the author's business pursuits, his studies, the weather, or to any matter which may have engaged his attention at the time. In one of these notes we learn, what will certainly be news to many, that the great fire at Portland was not caused by fire-crackers or lucifer matches, carelessly thrown among some rubbish, but by the cinders from a locomotive; and in a great many instances the progress of building operations, the plans to procure the necessary capital, and other kindred topics, furnish the material for these jottings. One of the most amusing chapters is entitled "Quarrelsome or Not?" and is, or is intended to be, a refutation of the commonly received idea that John Neal is the reverse of peaceable in his disposition, and is always quarreling with his friends, from pure love of fighting. I say "intended to be," for, although Mr. Neal disclaims the ownership of a bellicose disposition, his own stories go to show that, for a Quaker youth at least, he was extremely willing to enter into a fight after it was once begun; and he acknowledges to having been in hot water all his life, and to have always had, until the past few years, a dozen serious quarrels on his hands. His accounts of schoolboy fights, and of the rows in which he bore a prominent part during his first visit to London, are very amusing, and give no little insight into the character of the man. To most of the present generation the following paragraph will read rather strangely:

"Soon after my arrival in England, I took lessons of Richmond, the black, whose battle with Tom Cribb had given him a prodigious reputation. He was a powerful, clumsy hitter, but far from being a neat sparrer. Then of Eales, the quickest man in England; and then of Ellard, a capital hand with the gloves, but of no account in the ring. I was now in my 30th year, vigorous, well proportioned, five feet eight and a half, and weighing only ten stone and a half, or 147 pounds. Having sparred with many a prize-fighter of the day, and interchanged hard knocks with Richmond, Ellard and others, to my entire satisfaction, I withdrew to my chambers, and, while writing for the magazines, gave myself up to gymnastics—the small-sword, sabre, cut and thrust, horsemanship and the cavalry exercise at Knightsbridge barracks; after which followed two or three adventures, worth mentioning perhaps."

These adventures relate to encounters with London roughs in theatre pits, and gave the young American fine opportunities for the display of those accomplishments taught by the worthies named in the above extract. He closes this chapter by remarking that his last pugnacious performance occurred three years ago—when he was seventy years old—in which he knocked a stout Irishman down his office stairs in payment of some insult.

The chapter on "Self Education" is instructive as well as interesting, and shows something of the remarkable energy of the man in mastering scientific subjects and the languages. The following puts a well-worn idea into vigorous English:

"The best-educated man is, after all, more self-educated than he is anything else. What we do for ourselves in the way of education, no human being can do for us. And the simple fact that the self-educated make a boast of it, shows that they think themselves entitled to greater commendation, for doing what they have done without help, and that therefore help is an advantage, the help of others, even in their estimation. To brag that you have made your way without the help of a collegiate course, what is it, after all, but an admission that a collegiate course has its advantages? And so it has. But look at the disadvantages. You grow to a mould; you adopt the opinions of your teacher—not always, indeed, but so generally, that, if you know where a man has been educated, you know what his views and opinions are upon a great variety of subjects—in literature, in philosophy, in languages, and sometimes in politics and religion."

Here is an incident that many a man can match from his own experience:

"The first book I ever read, after the Bible, was the *Arabian Nights*, and though I was utterly carried away by it, as I well remember, I have never looked into it since. Yet all the incidents are fresh in my memory, and most of the characters and situations. They tell the story in this way, and it seems to me now that I remember the particulars myself. My mother wanted to go somewhere, taking my sister Rachel with her, for the day, but what on earth should be done with her boy? I was just of an age—not over eight or nine at the most—to be very troublesome, if allowed to have my own way, and still more so if I wasn't. 'Leave him with me,' said Mrs. Thankful Bagley, a very pleasant, kind-hearted woman, who lived below in the same house. My mother consented, and Mrs. Bagley brought me the *Arabian Nights* to read. I took it with me up in the garret; and when my mother returned toward nightfall, and asked for me, Mrs. Bagley was obliged to own up. She had not set eyes upon me since morning. I had not come to dinner, and nobody knew where to look for me. My poor mother began to feel uneasy; but when the book was mentioned, knowing my unappeasable appetite for all sorts of strange, out-of-the-way reading, she went straightway up to the little garret-window, where I spent most of my time out of school, and there she found me behind a trunk, so deeply engaged in the book before me, that I had not even heard her step, nor the voices below; nor had I eaten a mouthful during the day."

Mr. Neal's experiences in a Portland store are extremely characteristic of the primitive Yankee trader's method and morals, and the narrator's part in many dubious transactions is described with charming frankness and freedom. He details all the tricks by which housekeepers were cheated in the buying of teas, linen and other cloths, and owns that he found it a "good joke to cheat, both in price and measure, and to pass counterfeit money upon the poor and helpless." But if he is ready to confess his sins and scold himself for their commission, he is also willing to praise himself when occasion offers. He describes his first speech as being delivered with "such *good emphasis and discretion*, that, although it was my 'first appearance on any stage,' it was well received, and went far to commit me for life upon the question of temperance." And on more than one page his generous treatment of himself is amusingly noticeable.

On his first visit to Boston he saw two men whom he thus describes: Mr. Sargent was the "Old Sexton," who wrote the well-remembered articles in the Boston *Transcript*, and who died at fourscore hardly two years ago:

"One was a hatter, who seemed to enjoy being stared at, as he paraded the broad avenue all day long, to and fro, with the air of a Prince, the 'monarch of all he surveyed,'—another Thaddeus of Warsaw, at least, if I might judge by the countenances I saw, and the observations I heard; the other, Lucius Manlius Sargent, then in the meridian of his manly beauty and great strength; and both rigged out in stocking-net pantaloons and half boots, displaying their handsome legs to the greatest possible advantage, as poor Thaddeus did his, in Hyde Park, if we may believe Miss Porter. Probably the style and carriage of these two remarkable men were adopted from her representation of the Polish hero."

Several interesting stories and bits of description, cut from the advance sheets of this delightful book, still lie before me, but they would, if printed, make this letter unreasonably long. The most important part of the autobiography is yet to come, and on the whole, the early chapters, in so far as space is concerned at least, have full justice done them.

OTHER BOOKS IN PRESS.

John Neal's Recollections is to be published by Messrs. Roberts Brothers & Co., who have also in press *The Life of Madame Lafayette*, by her daughter, Mme. Lasteyrie. This book will form one of the series of "Exemplary Women," and if the verdict of the English reviews is a just one, it will prove a valuable addition to the numbers already published. Mr. Arthur Helps, the author of *Friends in Council* and *Realmah*, is publishing in the *Good Words* magazine a series of papers under the title of "Short Essays and Aphorisms." These will soon be published by the Roberts Brothers, together with several other books of a less popular character.

THE MUMLER PHOTOGRAPHS.

I saw a few days ago some of the first spirit-photographs, so-called, ever taken by Mumler, the artist who has recently figured so extensively in your court records. They were mainly interesting from their subjects, the persons represented on the cards being Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and Colorado Jewett. The former came here incognito soon after Mumler discovered his wonderful powers, and the spirit which appears in the photograph was said by her to be that of her brother, Captain Todd, then thought to have been killed, but, rather unfortunately for Mumler's art, he afterward appeared alive and in the flesh. The gentleman who now holds the picture got it from Mumler, and prevailed upon him not to sell any copies for public exhibition, out of regard for President Lincoln, who was at that time on the eve of a reelection to his office. The spirits in Colorado Jewett's pictures are those of Bonaparte, Henry Clay, Webster and Calhoun, and were taken just previous to that gentleman's departure for Niagara to join Mr. Greeley. The *spirit* of Clay was taken from a bust now in the City. OAKHAM.

PERU.

The Yellow Fever—Death of the American Consul at Callao—Rumors of War with Bolivia—The Cause of the Anticipated Strife—Sketch of General Montara.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lima, Peru, S. A., Thursday, April 22, 1869.

That most fatal scourge, the yellow fever, still holds its sway in Callao, some forty-seven having died the past month in Callao and Lima. It has just numbered among its last victims our esteemed American Consul for Callao, Mr. James H. McColley, formerly of Philadelphia. Mr. McColley took the fever Monday morning, April 12, and, although attended by the most eminent physicians in Lima, he succumbed to the disease on the fifth day, Saturday, April 17, at 8 o'clock. The sad occurrence was immediately telegraphed to Callao, (as Mr. McColley and family had taken a temporary residence in Lima since the earthquakes,) and the sad event became at once the main topic of conversation. Mr. McColley's family have been doubly afflicted by this terrible plague, having buried a promising little granddaughter scarce a year ago, daughter of the Vice-Consul, who married the only daughter of Mr. McColley. The expressions of sympathy for the bereaved family have been heartfelt and universal. On Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, the sad procession left Lima for the foreign burial ground at Bella Vista. All Callao joined in respect and sympathy with the family, for Mr. McColley, loyal, honest and esteemed, enjoyed great public respect. The flags were half-masted on the buildings and on the men-of-war lying in the bay. The muffled band, the different fire companies and American societies, all wearing the usual badge of mourning, accompanied the procession to the grave. And it is creditable to record that not only did all the American residents and associations and the men-of-war officers attend the funeral, but all the leading citizens—English, German, Irish and Scotch—united in paying a last tribute to the dead.

A great excitement is rife over the news received by steamer from Chili, that Bolivia was about declaring war against Peru. So, we are on the eve of another revolution; and as Peru is never satisfied unless she is involved in some kind of a broil, we hear nothing now but threats and curses from the Peruvians, who are anxious that the Bolivians shall begin their contemplated attack upon Callao. The Peruvians are commencing operations, doubling the forces upon the batteries and fortifications, while the Cholo women are in their element, rushing through the streets beating stones together, and shouting to their (as yet) imaginary foes to "come on." The indications of another bombardment and revolution such as that of Jan. 6 are very promising. The foreigners must then betake themselves to the ships lying in Callao Bay while the contest goes on. I have not heard as yet any one name the special day of attack, nor does any one know the special reason of the enmity of Bolivia. Some say concerning the latter subject that it is the result of an infringement of land territory claimed by Bolivia, and used as mining territory by Peru, and from which she derives an immense revenue; others again assert that the trouble is caused by the interference with Bolivian ships at the islands. But, be the case as it may, it needs only one fiery word to set Peru against the whole world. Great excitement was aroused in Callao on the morning of April 20, by the detention of the steamer *Pacific*, from Valparaiso, by the Peruvian authorities. No passengers were permitted to land, nor was any communication allowed with those on shore while the steamer was ordered down to the "Point," and hardly in sight from Callao. Rumors spread like wildfire over this singular occurrence. By some persons it was asserted that there were some Bolivian Generals on board in disguise, and that in consequence the steamer was to be prevented from landing her enemies. But the correct reason was, that a man having died on board just as the steamer was nearing Callao, the health authorities forbade the landing of passengers or crew, believing this man to have died of yellow fever brought up from the coast, where it rages with uncontrollable fury. The truth of the matter is, that the man died from excessive hard drinking, having *mania à potu*, and the authorities were more nice than wise, for the fever had already been in the ships in the bay, and on shore for many weeks past. The steamer of this morning brings the further intelligence that the intended war is to be begun (and has been solely concocted) by General Montara. He himself conducts the whole affair, and is hourly expected to arrive with an army of 20,000 men. This General Montara will be remembered as the General who was so successful in the attack upon Prado at Arequipa. He was *then* fighting on the side of Peru and against the revolutionists, and was the right-hand man of General Canseco. *Now*, jealous of the prosperity of Peru, and of the popularity of President Balta, and being also by birth a Bolivian, he proceeds to Bolivia, to incite the people there to unite with him in putting Balta out of office. He is ambitious to be President himself. He is a very brave, fearless man, a splendid fighter and commands in person, and if he be permitted to land an army here, Peru will have great trouble to vanquish him. Many people affirm this last news to be only rumor, and that Montara could neither raise so large an army in Bolivia, nor would he attempt such an attack upon Balta, knowing well that his own head would pay the forfeit. But there are always so many defeated and disappointed candidates for office here, that they are already hostile to any President before his election even. General Montara received the greatest number of votes for Vice-President next to Canseco, which fact probably led him to this act of rebellion. Callao, it seems, will be the first point of attack, but there will be heavy work done at Lima before Montara gains a foothold. X. Y. Z.

The Board of Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners held another meeting yesterday morning, when after the transaction of considerable routine business, the Board took up the case of Officer Wm. Connor, of the Broadway Squad, who has recently achieved an unenviable notoriety in his persecutions of a young woman in the streets, and his subsequent ill-usage of her champion. The officer is now on trial at the General Sessions for assault. The Commissioners decided their part of his case yesterday by peremptorily dismissing him from the force he had dishonored. The Commissioners also decided to instruct the Board of Surgeons that in future they must so arrange matters that a surgeon is on duty at the Central Office both night and day, in order to be on hand to respond to any call or emergency. Heretofore the day tour has been omitted. This concluded the day's proceedings, and the Board adjourned.

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.

List of Taxable Incomes, Seventh Collection District, New-York, of $5,000 and Upward.

Adams, Aaron	$10,365	Lord, Geo. W. T.	$34,994
Abeel, John H.	11,849	McCahill, John	9,675
Allen, Henry W.	5,018	McColgan, John	12,357
Alsop, Wm.	6,926	McCollum, John	6,767
Arpell, Thomas M.	10,495	McMenomy, John E. (Executor,)	
Armstrong, A. C.	7,541		5,888
Bartolome, Blanco	54,587	Mahn, Henry B.	10,450
Billinger, Henry	12,944	Maidhof, J.	9,349
Bogardus, James	7,814	Mariotte, L.	12,254
Borert, C. B.	5,821	Mayer, Alex.	26,273
Bonne, Rich'd H. S.	10,367	Mead, Edwin	24,241
Bonne, Wm.	7,310	Metzger, Chris.	7,250
Brinkerhoff, C. O.	9,544	Miller, Geo. J.	9,133
Bunce, James	7,638	Miller, John W.	7,006
Burdett, Eliza, (Tr.)	8,712	Mills, And.	6,096
Burnton, Jas. S. S.	5,744	Mitchell, C. G.	11,863
Burr, H. A. S.	20,045	Mitchell, John W.	9,236
Canfield, Geo.	9,820	Moore, F. W. C.	8,888
Carle, Jr., John	5,146	Mount, Wm. S.	6,585
Carnley, Robert	6,308	McMullen, D.	5,795
Chaffee, E. J.	5,603	Nash, Warren J.	15,041
Chanler, E. P., Est.	7,423	Nones, Jos. B.	6,075
Cheesebrough, N. H.	6,063	Niemann, H. W.	5,267
Clark, Geo.	9,562	Ottmann, Philip	5,211
Clark, Wm. E.	14,072	Palmer, Walter	5,643
Clark, Wm. E., (Executor)		Pell, Alfred	10,247
Cole, E. G.	12,386	Phyfe, E. D.	6,186
Collins, Charles	10,955	Polhamus, H. A.	8,280
Crumbie, James	5,404	Pray, E. H.	7,620
Dean, Louisa, (Executrix)	6,622	Quackenbos, M. M. (Estate)	7,308
	12,883	Ransom, A. P. (Ext'x)	20,341
Deming, Hiram, (Administrator)		Ray, F. A.	6,797
	24,628	Bellwagen, F.	14,449
Dodin, M. F.	8,914	Rosenthal, Hannah	5,855
Durkee, H.	60,800	Rothschild, M.	15,123
Everitt, C. W.	12,455	Russell, Isaac D.	20,885
Ferris, J. A.	5,151	Rutherford, L. M.	21,433
Floyd, R. W.	16,387	Sanford, Chas. F.	6,240
Folsom, Geo.	95,519	Schoppert, John	5,209
Garvey, A. J.	5,154	Schiff, Jacob H.	23,343
Geissenhainer, F. W.	7,614	Schultz, Jackson S.	20,501
Geissenhainer, Mary	8,327	Sellers, P. G.	11,807
Gilbert, John A.	6,760	Simmond, A.	6,010
Giles, John S.	6,094	Sinclair, Jos.	6,209
Giles, John S., (Executor)		Smith, Finley J.	5,575
Gaitchins, J. M.	5,084	Smith, Stephen	5,710
Gregory, James	7,049	Smith, Wesley	5,379
Gross, Michael C.	6,047	Steiner, David	7,782
Gucker, Henry	9,379	Stewart, Jas. L.	5,710
Hallowell, M. F.	6,608	Stickney, Chas. L.	5,000
Halstead, P. S.	6,716	Stuyvesant, Helen	5,820
Hassett, Chas.	24,925	Suckley, Rutsen	15,400
Haydock, Robert	15,000	Surget, Jacob	43,718
Hills, Jos. S.	9,253	Tatham, Benj.	18,073
Halberg, H. W.	5,036	Taylor, Thos. M.	12,413
Hunter, Jacob F.	9,052	Thorburn, J. M.	24,044
Hunter, James	24,121	Todd, Theo. W.	6,343
Hyde, Edwin	6,514	Tael, C. G.	17,386
Ingraham, B. F.	5,630	Underhill, Wm.	8,270
Jacobus, Samuel E.	7,957	Varian, J. M., Sr.	5,557
Jacobus, John	7,865	Varian, J. M., Jr.	5,630
Jaffray, E. S.	227,598	Vinton, Alex. H.	5,918
Jaffray, W. P.	6,146	Voorhis, W. W. L.	6,006
Jeansauel, A. E.	5,485	Walden, Philip	9,906
Juhe, Thos. S.	6,335	Wallach, Adolph	9,193
Karr, James B.	5,001	Wallach, Antony	9,034
Keteltas, E.	39,004	Ward, Chas. H.	47,423
		Ward, M.	7,780
Keteltas, E., (Trustee)		Weeks, Jacob	65,399
	35,658	White, Geo. E.	5,020
Kirchies, Fred.	6,800	White, Thos. R.	6,143
Knebel, Henry	7,867	Whitney, Chas. A.	7,144
Koch, John	5,500	Winthrop, Benj. R.	31,718
Lake, Geo. G.	37,773	Wight, Nesiah	15,828
Leow, Chas. E.	6,964	Wright, Chas.	5,000
Leow, E. N.	5,482	Youngs, Henry D.	11,745
Lester, J. W.	14,581		

Income Returns in the Fourth District Over $5,000.

Ahrens, C. H. F.	$17,554	Ketterer, Philip	$5,217
Allen, J. F.	8,531	Kittel, Jas.	12,075
Auffmordt, C. A.	20,683	Kutler, G.	70,177
Atwell, John	5,692	Lydig, P. M.	14,447
Bates, Alfred W.	12,839	Leithenthal, L. (Estate of)	
Barr, W. B.	12,710		6,193
Boettner, John C.	7,077	Laurin, Ferd.	10,356
Brinckerhoff, Wm.	7,958	Marsh, Samuel	5,044
Brinjes, Peter	7,801	Muller, Jno. C.	7,220
Brinckerhoff, D. D.	7,948	Monesse, E.	5,490
Brennan, M. T.	11,129	Noe, James H.	7,644
Brennan, Timothy	5,325	Orth, Wm.	6,780
Boyd, James	5,375	Price, James	9,883
Chastelier, J. F.	12,635	Passavant, H.	14,144
Chalmers, Thomas	6,019	Person, A.	17,865
Connah, Elizabeth	10,867	Pearce, Geo.	10,10
Donald, Rob.	5,990	Rosenfeld, H. K.	14,915
Deyauer, J. F.	8,770	Ronalds, F. A.	12,572
Delmonico, S.	10,409	Ronalds, G. L.	9,567
DuBois, G. B.	22,678	Ronalds, P. L.	12,091
Dolan, Henry	6,750	Roche, Walter	8,064
Dix, Morgan	12,840	Rietz, John	10,265
Duparquet, L.	5,502	Stewart, Alex.	87,522
Douglass, Julia	5,076	Sweeny, James	6,868
Eckhart, Fred'k	27,734	Slayback, Jno. D.	26,297
Ericsson, John	7,229	Schenck, W. G.	9,452
Endicott, John	12,669	Smith, H.	8,281
Forstmann, J.	22,913	Todhunter, J. E.	17,016
Fitzgerald, L. R.	9,557	Thomson, Wm. S.	15,102
Frisbee, John	11,497	Thomas, C. R.	12,523
Fletcher, Wm.	7,007	Trask, Everett	8,763
Foster, Scott	8,792	Taylor, John C.	9,284
Gerken, C.	7,356	Taylor, Samuel	9,284
Gassin, Henry	6,036	Tucker, Wm.	10,798
Gutman, H.	10,597	Thompson, John	5,963
Glinm, C.	5,908	Waterbury, Benj.	5,444
Hardt, J. H.	22,925	Wagner, Herman	6,729
Hawk, S.	78,517	Walton, John B.	29,063
Hughes, Henry	19,000	Wyckoff, S. S.	10,077
Jones, Morgan	11,892	Weber, John H.	16,274
Jacobs, Jacob	5,277	Willes, Wm. B.	6,239
Kerr, William J.	10,620	Wood, David A.	10,535
Kinsely, Wm.	7,998	Wolfers, G.	15,419

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course—All the Horses Distanced.

An unusual event was witnessed yesterday at the Fashion Course. There was a trot, and the judges distanced all the horses. The race was a stake between four road horses, which were all driven by their owners. The entries were C. F. Hill's brown mare, W. Chamberlin's black stallion, D. Bristol's chestnut gelding, and R. Whiston's gray horse *Spot*. The odds were in favor of Hill against the field 10 to 8. The race was one of mile heats, in harness, except Bristol, who drove his horse in a wagon. The track was very heavy.

First Heat—Chamberlin at once went to the front with his stallion, when the lot got off, and held his lead to the end in 3:04. Hill held his mare in reserve, and gave away the heat.

Second Heat—Betting now unchanged, but was brisker on Hill. On getting off, Hill took the lead and was never headed, and won easily in 2:59. *Spot* was now drawn.

Third Heat—Odds were now three to one on Hill's mare. At the send-off she again took the lead, and led to the finish. But she ran on every side and every turn, and so did both Chamberlin and Bristol. On the Flushing turn Chamberlin's stallion was so far in the rear that he never could have reached Hill's mare. At the head of the home stretch he was put into a run, and kept at it until at the distance he caught Hill's mare. Bristol followed suit. Up to the distance stand Hill had trotted. When the stallion caught him his mare broke and ran the heat out, passing the score in full sail. The stallion trotted out. But the judges distanced the whole field—Hill because he had run home, and the others because they had run so far to overtake Hill's mare. The bets were all off, and the stake a draw. Such an event was perhaps never before seen.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I., May 22.—Stake of $100 each; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

C. F. Hill's br. m.	2	1	dis.
W. Chamberlin's blk. s.	1	2	dis.
D. Bristol's ch. g.	3	3	dis.
R. Whiston's g. g. Spot	4	4	dis.

TIME.

Heats.	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	46½	1:33	3:04
Second heat	45	1:29	2:59
Third heat	47	1:31	3:04

The Lippmann Murder—Three of the Prisoners Released on Bail.

Coroner Schirmer decided yesterday morning to release, on bail, Marcus Steinlein, Henry Stoltz and Henry Freund, who were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the assault upon City Marshal Alexander Lippmann, whose untimely death through injuries sustained on the 28th ult., has already formed the subject of judicial inquiry. The Coroner accepted bail in the sum of $1,500 each for Steinlein and Stoltz and $500 for Freund. Theodore Buddinin, who is also under arrest, was refused permission to offer bail, as the Coroner had received such information as led him to believe that he knew the man who had dealt the fatal blow, and had also aided in his escape to parts unknown. The inquest will be concluded on Tuesday.

The rapid advance in the price of gold during the past week will excite inquiry among dry goods buyers as to the effect on prices. Of course, if the present rise in coin is maintained, all imported articles must advance. Sugden & Bradbury, Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, continue, nevertheless, to offer Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Shawls, Silk Cloaks and everything pertaining to ladies' wear, at fabulously low prices.—*Post.*

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated, *distingué* appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.

It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effects of Spring winds, and gives to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy and power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

For dressing the hair, use Lyon's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

Missisquoi Spring Water.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 4 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

To Kill Moths.

In clothing, furs, carpets, &c., use Lyon's Insect Powder. It will do it. Nothing else will. Don't wait till the mischief is done. Kill them now. Be sure you get Lyon's Powder. See E. Lyon's signature on the flask. Buy no other and you will avoid disappointment.—*Advertisement.* Depot, No. 21 Park-row, N. Y.

Vermont Spring Water.—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula and kidney diseases. Sold by druggists. Depot at Schieffelin's, 170 William-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

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The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere. This is no quack compound, gotten up to impose upon the public, but the only remedy known to science, exclusively adapted for the removal of brown discolorations.

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A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

WASHBOURNE—POST.—On Thursday evening, May 20, 1869, at Clinton-av. Congregational Church, by Rev. J. Selden Spencer, Henry Washbourne to Hattie M. Post, second daughter of J. Wilson Post, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

BRAINERD.—On Thursday, May 20, Allie Corey, only child of Alanson P. and Addie C. Brainerd, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 322 2d-av., on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—At noon on Saturday, 22d inst., in her 3d year, Charlotte, daughter of Francis and Charlotte Le Roy Brown.

Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Monday.

CHAMBERS.—On Friday evening, Royal A. Gaines Chambers, aged 2 months and 8 days, only child of Fred. F. and Mary E. Chambers.

GODINE.—On Saturday, May 22, N. Schuerman, son of Francis and Susan C. Godine.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 212 West 52d-st., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

☞ Minneapolis, Minn., papers please copy.

HENDERSON.—At Westchester, N. Y., on Saturday, May 22, Mary A., wife of James Henderson, and daughter of the late Thomas Jardine, of Lochmaben, Scotland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Westchester, on Monday, May 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PALMER.—On Friday evening, May 21, Beriah Palmer, aged 83 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROSEKRANS.—After a short and severe illness, at Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, 20th inst., Eliza Rosekrans, eldest daughter of James Rosekrans, deceased.

Funeral on Monday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSTONE.—On Friday, May 21, Arthur Johnstone, a native of Annan, Scotland, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Sussex sts., Jersey City, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

PUBLIC SQUARE ON 58TH AND 59TH STS. AND 8TH-AV.—Property holders, who are assessed for this measure, are requested to call and sign a remonstrance at the office of Messrs. WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st. The Commissioners' report will be presented to the Supreme Court for confirmation on FRIDAY next, the 28th inst. The remonstrance must be verified. No expense except the cost of an oath. If the parties who are contesting for the common benefit, at their own cost, should be sustained by a large number of remonstrants, they hope to succeed in defeating the whole measure.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

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"One of the best of modern German novelists."—*Saturday Review.*

"In Germany he is acknowledged to occupy the foremost rank among modern writers of fiction."—*Westminster Review.*

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Some very brief and crude manuscript albums on this system have lately afforded much amusement in some circles, here and in Europe, and have never failed to entertain all, young or old, grave or gay, to whose attention they have been brought.

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NEW PIANO BOOK.
$22 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR $2 50.
"THE WREATH OF GEMS."

A choice collection of new, popular, and standard songs, ballads, and duets, with piano accompaniment.

"This is indeed a rare and complete collection, comprising songs of all kinds, from Abt's beautiful *Lieder* down to 'Captain Jinks.' Schumann, A. Lee, Hatton, Handel, Claribel, Glover, Millard, and a hundred other composers find a place in this book."—*New-York Herald.*

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. A. Woodbury, of Providence, will preach in Rev. Dr. Bellows' pulpit, on SUNDAY, May 23. Morning at 10½, evening at 7½. Subject, morning—*The Tables Written on Both Sides.* Evening subject—*He Who Came by Water and Blood.*

FREE LECTURES.—AMERICAN Church Union, New-York Branch.—Fourth of the course on TUESDAY EVENING, May 25, at 8 o'clock, at the Free Library and Reading Room, No. 1,155 Broadway. Right Rev. Horatio Southgate will deliver a lecture on "*The Beast.*" All are invited.

SERVICES, ON SUNDAY, IN THE Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., west of Broadway and 5th-av.—At 10½ A. M. by Rev. T. A. Weed, D. D.; at 4 P. M. by Rev. James Harper, D. D.; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. B. Marshall, D. D.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS EVERY SUNDAY at the Hall, corner Broadway and 23d-st. Circles at 10½. Conference at 3. Trance speaking at 7½. Mediums free.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 41st-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, 23d inst., preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. John McClintock, D. D.; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. R. S. Foster. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in [illegible] Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock. Subject—*Building Houses for Faith.*

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—Complimentary concert TUESDAY EVENING, May 25.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. Williams, Sexton and Undertaker. No. [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, CONVENIENT for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Rev. Walter Delafield, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School at 9 A. M.; children's service, 3½ P. M. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK, No. 330 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. John Wm. Trimble, minister in charge.—This beautiful and commodious chapel will be open all Summer. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Thos. K. Conrad, D. D., associate rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will preach SUNDAY, May 23, at 7½ P. M. All strangers are kindly welcomed to this chapel.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, by Rev. John Waugh, of Canton, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. Perry C. Baldwin, of Ohio, at 7½ P. M. Also, preaching at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., by Rev. H. N. Millard, of Williamstown, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Baptist Sunday-School Union will be held in the house of worship of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, on the corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., Rev. W. Pope Yeaman and Rev. R. J. W. Buckland.

WEST 44TH-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 9th and 10th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY (Communion Sabbath) by Rev. Ringland Fisher, of Raffery, County Down, Ireland, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. James Lapsley, Mattoon, Ill. Rev. James Thompson, of the 25th-st. U. P. Church, will assist the pastor at the tables. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. All are cordially invited.

SIXTY-FIRST-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Chapel, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, May 23, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. John Fisher, Delegate from Iowa to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Ringland Fisher, recently arrived from north of Ireland. Seats free, and free to all. Geo. Hollis, Wm. Ross, Pastors.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. W. T. Clarke, editor of *Liberal Christian*, Pastor, will preach in Hanson Hall, (Temperance Lodge Rooms,) 3d-av., east side, above 126th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Liberal Christians of all denominations are cordially invited.

IN COOPER INSTITUTE, ROOM NO. 12, three lectures, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 1½ and 3 P. M. Subjects—*Souls under the Altar*, "*Who are they*"—Rev. vi. 9; xxi. 4, and *The Seals Opened After the Resurrection*—Rev. vi. 1, 2. The great oil-painting of the "Millennium" will be used in the lectures. Seats free.

REV. ALEX. VINTON, D. D., ON THE 23d inst., will preach the first of a series of sermons to be given by noted divines of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Church of the Reconciliation, 31st-st., near 2d-av., successive SUNDAY EVENINGS until July 4. Services at 7½. Rev. N. L. Briggs, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (Presbyterian,) corner Park (4th) av. and 35th-st. Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor of the church corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., will preach in this church next SABBATH morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago, in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

REV. ARTHUR MITCHELL, OF Chicago, formerly of Morristown, N. J., will preach in the New-England Congregational Church, Rutger's Chapel, on 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT.—ELDER J. E. BELLOWS will preach in Neptune Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton, SUNDAY, May 23, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Seats free. Afternoon subject—*Condition of God's People in the Coming Storm.* All are invited.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—ADDRESSES regarding the operations of the Christian Commission since the close of the war will be delivered by Rev. A. C. Roe, Secretary, and Rev. H. D. Northrop, in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting for City Mission will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Fowler, Rev. Mr. Mingins, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Tyng and others, will take part.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder W. N. Pyle, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Our Relation to God by Law and Grace.* At 3 P. M.—*The Restitution of all Things.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION.—Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach in the Mission Room, corner 3d-av. and 124th-st., (over the Savings Bank,) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service commences at 3½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—Bishop Bedell will preach in this church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and also at the free service SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The sermon in the EVENING will be the second on the *Perils of a Religion of Ritual.*

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square. Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor. Please God, divine service on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. Holmes will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes; and Rev. H. H. Cole at 7½ P. M. Evening prayer and catechetical instruction at 4½ P. M.

THE SPIRITUALIST MEETINGS, formerly held in Lamartine Hall, 8th-av., corner of 29th-st., are now held in the hall southwest corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., every SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., for spirit test manifestations, and at 7½ for normal, inspirational or trance speaking. Admission free.

THE JUDGMENT OF CHRISTENDOM.—The Pastor of Mount Zion, Bishop Snow, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Mystical Babylon and Her Doom.*—Rev. xviii., 8.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL Church, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. Price will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. A. McVickar at 7½ P. M.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER WILL administer the rite of confirmation in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner of 6th-av. and 47th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 10th-st., Rev. Alfred H. Kellogg, Pastor.—Rev. Dr. Willis Lord, of Chicago, will preach on SUNDAY, May 23, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. Heckok, of Buffalo, at 4 P. M.

REV. HORACE COOK, PASTOR OF 7th-st. M. E. Church, 7th-st., near 3d-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject in the evening—*Divine Providence.*

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, fifth lecture to young men. Subject—*Lying.*

AT THE HALL OF THE HISTORICAL Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. M. Stewart, and services in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. C. D. Foss, the Pastor. Strangers invited. Galleries free.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, May 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THOSE WHO DO NOT ATTEND regularly any place of divine worship are especially invited to meet with the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., Rev. Wm. L. Loomis, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 3d-av. and 53d-st. Rev. J. Stanford Holme, D. D., Pastor.—Bible class at 9, preaching at 10½ A. M.; Sunday School at 2, prayer meeting at 6½, and preaching at 7½ P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Young men particularly invited.
L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Sixth Universalist, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. Pullman, Pastor. Morning service, 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½. Subject—*The Unpardonable Sin.*

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs. (Dr. Scott's.)—Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. Hall, of Rochester, N. Y., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. Hornblower, of Paterson, N. J.

REV. JAMES KENNEDY, OF IRELAND, will preach in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (Episcopal.)—At Hiesko Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.) Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. S. C. Logan preaches on SUNDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. A. H. Lackey at 7½ P. M.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF THE Lexington-av. M. E. Church, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Seats free, and the public are invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. Willis, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Subject, evening—*The Value of the Soul.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, northwest corner of Broadway and 34th-st., entrance in 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach.

REV. D. M. MACLISE, D.D., PASTOR elect, will preach (D. V.) in the Alexander Presbyterian Church, 7th-av., near 13th-st., on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. WILLIAM C. JOHNSTONE, of Philadelphia, will preach for the Presbyterian congregation, in the hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av. and 11th-st., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st.; the Pastor, Rev S. A. Baker, D. D., having resigned, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., his farewell sermon.

THERE WILL BE A LECTURE IN the North Baptist Church on TUESDAY EVENING by a converted heathen.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 22, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. ...s3	122½	10	Pac. Mail...bet. c.	88½
			200	Brunsw. C. L.	9
			200	Del. & Hud. Can.	159
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. small	122⅝	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	33½
34,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	117½	200	N. Y. Cen.	192¼
40,000	do. ...s3	117⅝	300	do.	192⅜
5,000	do. ...s3	117½	200	do.	192⅜
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	122½	100	Hudson R.	163
55,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	119½	500	do.	163¾
			300	do.	163⅝
1,000	do. ...s3	119½	100	do.	163¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 ...new	120¼	200	do.	163½
40,000	do.	120½	300	Harlem	151½
20,500	do. ...s3	120¼	500	do.	151¾
103,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	120½	200	do.	151⅝
			200	Reading	97¼
30,000	do. ...s3	120¼	500	do.	97⅜
500	do.	120¼	200	do.	97¼
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	120½	300	Mich. Southern	106⅝
			500	do.	106½
7,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	109¼	100	Clev. & Pitts.	93½
			10	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	74¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s, x c.	66¼	100	Chic. & N. W.	91¼
1,000	do.	66½	700	do.	91½
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	66¼	1200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	104¼
5,000	do.	66	500	do. ...s30	104
10,000	do.	66	400	do.	104½
5,000	do.	66	300	do.	104½
2,000	N. C. St. 6s, new.	54⅝	17	Lake Shore R.	106½
25,000	do.	54⅝	100	do.	106½
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	89	100	do. ...bet. call	106½
10,000	do.	89	100	do.	106⅜
10,000	La. 6s, L. Bds.	69	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	126½
3,000	La. 6s.	73½	300	Mil. & St. P.	76½
1,000	Erie 2d M., '79.	92½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	
2,000	Erie 4th M.			...b30	88¾
6,000	Mich So. S. F. R.	96½	100	do.	88⅝
1,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.	94½	500	do.	88½
			400	do. ...b60	88¾
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	95	200	do.	88½
1,000	Del., L. & W. 2d	98½	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	154⅝
10,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	98½	200	do.	154¾
20,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	100	500	do.	155
11,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	88	1800	do.	155
4,000	P., F. W. & C 1st	105½	100	do.	155¼
18,000	P., Ft. W. & C., 3d M.		200	do. ...b10	155¼
		98½	300	do.	155⅜
1,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 con.	94	200	Ohio & Miss.	35⅜
			700	do.	35¼
1,000	Col. C. & Ind. C. 2d M.	80	100	Chic. & Alton. b30	159
			100	do.	158¾
1,000	Lake S. Div. B.	99½	300	do.	159
7,500	do.	99	200	Del., L. & W.	117¼
10	Amer. Ex. Bank.	113	15	New-Jersey Cen.	117
25	St. Nich. Bank.	116	100	do. ...bet. call	117
9	Bk. of Commerce.	127	40	Mor. & Es.	90½
6	Fourth Nat. Bk.	105½	418	do. ...bet. call	90½
6	Bk. St. of N. Y.	111	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	33
20	Cent. Nat. Bank.	115	100	C. C. & Ind. C.	42¾
200	Cum. Coal Pf.	30	300	do. ...b30	43
200	Mariposa Pf.	50	80	Nor. & Wor.	104½
100	Boston W. P.	17	50	do.	105
100	do.	16½			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000	Tenn. S. 6s ex c.	66	50	New-York Cen.	192¼
77,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	66½	400	do.	192⅜
5,000	Ga. St. 6s.	80	600	do.	192⅜
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.	89	100	do.	192½
7,000	Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	92	100	Harlem	151¾
			700	Reading	98½
1,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	68½	400	do.	98⅜
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s. new.	55	500	do.	98¼
			800	Mich. So. R.	106⅝
200	Cumberland Coal	30½	100	Chic. & Alt.	158½
400	do.	30	100	do.	158¾
100	Marip. M. Co.	23¾	400	Clev. & Pitts.	94
200	do. ...b30	24	400	do.	94½
150	Mariposa Pref.	49½	500	do. ...b3	94½
200	do.	49½	300	Chi. & N. W.	91⅝
200	do.	49¾	400	Chi. & R. I.	126⅝
300	do. ...bet. call	49¾	500	Mil. & St. P.	76⅝
800	Pacific Mail	91½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88½
500	do.	91½	300	N. J. Cen.	116
500	Canton ...bet. call	63	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	159¾
100	Quick. Min. Co., bet. call	20½	500	do.	159½
			400	do.	159⅝
15	Amer. M. U. Ex.	40½	1500	Ohio & Miss.	35⅜
50	do.	40	400	do. ...b10	36
100	Wells-Fargo Ex., bet. call	33½	2000	do.	36
			200	H. & St. J.	118⅝
100	Hudson ...b30	164½	200	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	117
200	do.	163¾	200	Col., Ch. & Ind. C.	42⅝

SECOND BOARD—12 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	122¾	160,000	do. ...b3	120⅝
5,000	do.	122⅝	50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	119½
2,500	U. S. 5-20 R. '62	117⅝	50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	120¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	117¾	2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	120⅝
134,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new	120¼	12,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	109
38,000	do. ...s3	120¼	50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	109⅜

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200	Mariposa	23¼	200	Mich So.	106⅝
200	Harlem	151½	100	Ill. Cen.	145⅜
200	Reading ...s3	97⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	91⅝
500	do. ...b3	97⅝			

SATURDAY, May 22—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the day were at 141¼@140¾@140½@141@141¼@141⅝ ₱ cent., establishing the decline noticed on Friday night of 3 ₱ cent. from the top sales of Thursday and of Friday morning. There was less excitement in the Room than during any previous day of the week, although much interest continued to be manifested in the turn of the market. The Cash Gold is quite abundant. The Treasury Office gained for the week $1,918,894; paid out $1,436,363 for Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 on Thursday at 143.77@143.91 ₱ cent. The Banks make the trifling gain of $64,625 on the Specie averages of the week and add $1,346,944 to their Greenbacks. The Loans are up $777,057, and the general line of Deposits $22,426. We have seldom of late had so steady a movement. Money closed in easy supply at 7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, with frequent exceptions to the leading firms at 6 ₱ cent. The offerings were, perhaps, a little more free because of Saturday—loans of the day carrying two days' interest, in place of one, over Sunday. The Foreign Exchanges are held firm by several of the leading Bankers, who are rather indifferent about drawing except at full rates, 109¾@109⅞ ₱ cent. 60 days London, but most of the actual sales by other parties are at 109¼@⅝, 60 days, and 110@110¼ short sight.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds again displayed much firmness in prices, but there was less doing than on Thursday and Friday, and the market closed quiet in the Afternoon. There was rather more firmness in the Southern State Bonds, and higher prices were made on the Vanderbilt Roads, Fort Wayne and some other of the Western lines. On the Miscellaneous list Pacific Mail gave way, after the 3 ₱ cent. Quarterly Dividend was quoted off. The price fell from 93 with Dividend to 85½ Ex-Dividend. The Mariposa Stocks advanced to 50 for the Preferred and 24 for the Common.

No Boards were held at the Exchange after 1 o'clock P. M. In the Long Room and on the Street the following Afternoon quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅝	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	123	123
United States 5-20s of 1867	119¾	120
American Gold Coin	141⅝	141⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅝	66¼
Virginia Bonds, old	57¼	57⅞
Missouri Bonds	89	89
North Carolina Bonds, new	54⅝	55
New-York Central	191¼	192⅜
Reading Railway	97⅜	99
Chicago and Rock Island	126⅝	126½
Northwest Common	91⅝	91⅝
Northwest Preferred	104½	104½
Michigan Southern	106⅝	106⅝
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	154	157⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	95⅞	94¼
Pacific Mail Company	91⅝	*85⅝
St. Paul Preferred	86½	88⅝
St. Paul Common	77	76⅞
Toledo and Wabash	76¼	76½
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅝	35⅝
Mariposa Preferred	49	50
Lake Shore	106¼	106½
Hudson River	161½	163½
Louisiana Levee 6s	69½	69

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	122⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	120
5-20 reg., 1862	117	5-20 coup., 1868	120
5-20 coup., 1862	123	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	123
5-20 coup., 1864	117½	10-40 reg.	108¾
5-20 coup., 1865	119	10-40 coup.	109⅞
5-20 coup., n. is '65	120	6's Currency	107⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	101	Louisiana 8s levee bds.	88¾
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	101	California 7s	132½
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	97	Connecticut 6s	101
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	Rhode Island 6s	101
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	Alabama 8s	100½
Tenn. 6s, ex cou.	65⅝	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	110½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	66	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	110½
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	57½	N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	62½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102½
Georgia 6s	80	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	102½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	95	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102¾
North Carolina 6s	58½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102¾
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	54½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	102¾
Missouri 6s	89	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102¾
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	91	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	99
Louisiana 6s	73½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Hanover	112½
Merchants'	127	Metropolitan	142½
Mechanics'	139	People's	143
America	146	Nassau	105
Phenix	112	St. Nicholas	116
Butchers' & Drovers'	137½	Commonwealth	116
National	112	Imp. and Traders'	127
Merchants' Exchange	117½	Park	164
State of New-York	111	Central National	115
Commerce	128½	First National	220
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	105½
Chatham	155	Ninth National	113
Bank of North Amer.	111		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	88½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99½
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.	93½	Chi. R. I. & P.	98½
Erie 7s 3d incl., 1879	89½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	Morris & Essex 2d M.	93
Erie 7s, 4th incl., 1880	79½	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	99½
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89½	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	103
H. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-'75	103½	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103
Harlem 1st M.	98	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	105
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	112	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	99
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s, '82	112	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	98½
C. R. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	112	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	98	Chi. & Alton S. F'd	97½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98½	Chi. & Alton inc.	91
Pac. R. 7s guar. by M.	88½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93
Ill. C. 7 ₱ cent. 1870	120	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	92½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	104½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	94½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97½	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	81
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	98	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Han. & St. J. L. G.	105½	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	38½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	112	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Lack. & Western bds.	94	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	86½
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	98½	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	80
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	98	Mar. Trustee Cer.	81
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	91	Am. D't & Imp'mt bds	97
Tol. & W. 2d M.	88	Cleve. P. & Ash. n. b.	91
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	78	Cleve. P. & Ash. o. b.	94
Tol. & W. W. c. c. S'k. F.	89	Iron Moun'n Bd's	90
Gt. West'n 1st M., '88	89	N. Jersey Cent. n. b.	99½
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	79½	Lake Shore Div. bds.	99¼
Gal. & Chi. extended.	97		

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending May 22, 1869:

May 17—Schooner *E. De Hart*, Mayaguez, American silver	$6,000
May 18—Brig *Startled Fawn*, Para, American gold	1,000
May 19—Steamship *Westphalia*, Paris, Mexican dollars	25,975
May 19—Steamship *Westphalia*, Paris, gold bars	24,920
May 20—Steamship *Union*, Bremen, foreign silver	4,700
May 20—Steamship *Union*, London, Mexican doubloons	1,130
May 20—Steamship *Union*, London, Mexican silver	1,100
May 20—Steamship *Morro Castle*, Havana, Spanish doubloons	95,806
May 21—Steamship *City of Brooklyn*, Liverpool, British gold	34,425
May 21—Steamship *South America*, Rio Janeiro, Spanish doubloons	2,664
May 21—Steamship *South America*, Para, American gold	14,076
May 21—Steamship *South America*, St. Thomas, American gold	31,464
Total	$232,353

The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

Number of Banks ... 1,617

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$658,794,546 61
Overdrafts	2,848,950 05
United States Bonds to secure circulation	337,789,750 00
United States Bonds to secure deposits	29,651,350 00
United States Bonds and securities on hand	30,504,900 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	20,081,276 51
Due from Redeeming Agents	57,525,912 92
Due from National Banks	30,520,182 62
Due from other Banks and Bankers	7,908,782 41
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	23,753,192 97
Current expenses	5,628,143 31
Premiums	1,658,617 91
Checks and other cash items	153,979,920 11
Bills of National Banks	11,719,818 00
Bills of other Banks	129,590 00
Fractional Currency	2,056,722 71
Specie	8,418,941 42
Checks on other Banks, payable in gold	1,469,826 61
Legal Tender Notes	80,672,789 00
Compound Interest Notes	40,830 00
Three per cent. Certificates	51,125,000 00
Total	$1,516,302,942 19

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$420,353,720 50
Surplus fund	82,623,444 19
Undivded profits	37,402,978 88
National bank notes outstanding	292,202,596 00
State bank notes outstanding	2,615,387 00
Individual deposits	547,712,627 72
United States deposits	10,082,861 76
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	3,584,956 66
Due to National bank	92,661,208 03
Due to other banks and bankers	12,761,405 88
Notes and bills rediscounted	2,464,849 81
Bills yayable	1,860,912 26
Total	$1,516,302,942 19

The New-York Central Railroad Company have instructed their transfer agents, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., to open the transfer books to-day.

The imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending May 21, 1869, were $5,461,982.

The Albany *Argus* says:

"The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Wednesday and noon on Thursday covered 24 loads Lumber, 17 loads Wheat, 9 loads Corn, 3 loads Rye, 2 from each Staves, Oats and Coal, and one each from Flour, Barley, Salt and Malt. List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 P. M., May 20, 1869: Corn—H. T. Yeomans, Oswego; Geo. B. Ford, Buffalo; J. M. Dygert, Buffalo; Frank Bruce, Buffalo; Gashawk, Buffalo; R. E. Sherlock, Buffalo; Andrew Elliott, Buffalo; Dr. Peter Falling, Buffalo; Colonel J. H. Stark, Buffalo. Hay—Delphine, Fort Plain. Lumber and Shingles—Morning Star, Oswego; J. Barnes, Salina; Morgan, Buffalo; Alfred Albert, Buffalo; Right of Way, Oswego; Julia K. Rapp, Oswego, Pine; Geo. D. Little, Rome; C. A. Riggs, Rome, Hemlock; Hiram & Port, Brewerton, Hemlock; Harvey Stewart, Oswego, Pine; J. H. Vedder, Buffalo; C. H. Potter, Oswego; Colonel J. H. Stark, Buffalo; Oliver Owen, Dansville; Chauncey Brodock, Rome; Russell Smith, Oswego; John H. Drake, Oswego; H. C. Latimer, Danville; Rosanna, Rome; Oliver R. Brown, Buffalo; Frank, Corning; Monitor, Corning; John Bell, Tonawanda; G. M. Mathews, Rome; C. Herman, Buffalo. *Wheat*—W. F. C. Rourke, Buffalo; Minnie F. Howe, Buffalo; E. P. Ross, Port Byron; W. L. Gilbert, Buffalo; Fanny M. Bince, Buffalo; M. Hart, Oswego; Thomas Weaver, Oswego; Nellie Curtis, Oswego; Patrick Bowen, Buffalo; A. F. Woolcott, Buffalo; H. B. Lord, Buffalo; Camden, Buffalo; M. H. Phillips, Buffalo; B. F. Carpenter, Buffalo; George W. Wilmot, Buffalo; Henry Southwick, Buffalo; L. J. N. Stark, Buffalo; L. B. Robe, Oswego. *Oats*—E. P. Ross, Port Byron; Belfast, Buffalo. *Salt*—B. Hagaman, Syracuse. *Coal*—Fall Brook No. 15, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 17, Geneva. *Malt*—Ezra Downer, Port Gibson. *Staves*—R. A. Shoemaker, Buffalo; Thos. Kearney, Buffalo. *Leather*—M. Hart, Oswego. *Stone*—Robt. W. Jourden, Buffalo; Gashawk, Buffalo. *Barley*—O. C. Potter, Rome. *Vinegar*—J. M. Dygert, Buffalo. *Rye*—B. Hagaman, Oswego; Fayette, Oswego; E. A. Gilbert, Rome. *Flour*—George, Rochester.

Messrs. EASTON & Co., in their Cotton circular of this date, give the following statistics:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	4,802	57,126	7,740	7,746
Mobile	2,563	30,587	4,005	....
Galveston	782	6,080	....	....
Florida	30	....	....	....
Savannah	3,530	14,000	8,250	2,885
Charleston	1,920	7,180	2,170	....
New-York	1,812	41,248	5,694	2,838
Boston, Phil. and Baltimore	1,530	18,000	1,020	1,080
Total this week	16,969	174,228	28,889	14,549
Previously reported	1,947,680	......	876,374	398,766
Total since Sept. 1, 1868	1,964,649	174,228	905,263	413,315
Same time last year	2,059,490	162,974	1,191,209	385,631

Stocks in the interior towns May 21, 1869.

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	7,876	7,875
Columbus, Ga.	3,800	1,970
Macon, Ga.	1,851	3,536
Montgomery, Ala.	1,330	1,405
Memphis, Tenn.	12,207	1,016
Nashville, Tenn.	2,116	902
Total	29,180	16,707

Statistical Position.

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	383,000	590,570
Afloat from India	368,000	346,000
Afloat from America	186,000	149,000
Stock in London	74,320	41,108
Afloat for London	70,000	45,000
Stock in Havre	89,400	32,056
Afloat for Havre	67,704	39,848
Stock in Bremen	7,361	9,676
Afloat for Bremen	8,821	....
Stock in United States ports	174,228	162,974
Stock in the interior towns	29,180	16,707
Total	1,407,914	1,432,934
Deficiency in visible supply		25,020

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 60,000 bales, same time 1868, 148,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11⅞d., then 11⅛d.

We have been requested to call attention to proposals for $1,000,000 "Street Opening and Improvement Bonds," bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, Tuesday, May 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Bonds, which are duly authorized by the Legislature, will bear interest at 7 ₱ cent., payable semi-annually, and the principal will be redeemed in successive annual installments of $250,000, commencing Nov. 1, 1879.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 13, 1869.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 19th ult., with reference to the liabilities of persons and firms who manufacture tobacco and cigars in the same building where they have a salesroom, and where they sell not only their own products but also goods manufactured by other persons, I have to say that the act of July 20, 1868, requires every manufacturer of tobacco to give bond and pay a special tax before commencing or continuing business, and a like requirement is made of every manufacturer of cigars. Both kinds of business cannot be performed under one bond and special tax receipt, neither is one interchangeable with the other.

A manufacturer of tobacco and snuff may sell the products of his own manufacture without paying special tax as a dealer in tobacco, and a manufacturer of cigars may sell the cigars of his own manufacture at the place of manufacture without paying special tax as a dealer.

But if a manufacturer of tobacco or a manufacturer of cigars sells at the same time the products of the other manufacturer, he must pay a special tax as a dealer in manufactured tobacco.

Every manufacturer of tobacco and snuff is required to pack and stamp his goods before they are removed from the manufactory or from any place where the same are made, except such tobacco and snuff as are intended for export; and every manufacturer of cigars is required to pack his cigars in boxes not before used for that purpose, and affix tax paid stamps before he is allowed to remove them from any manufactory or place where cigars are made. Under these provisions of law, it is held and decided that where a person or firm make or manufacture tobacco or cigars in a different part or parts of the same building in which they have a salesroom where they sell at retail their own products or the products of other manufacturers, the room or part of the building where each particular part of the business is carried on, is either the store, the manufactory, or the place where the tobacco or cigars are made, as the case may be, and the special tax paid as a dealer or as a manufacturer of tobacco or a manufacturer of cigars is limited to, and covers only the business done in the part of the building so designated and used, and does not cover those portions of the building which are appropriated to other purposes.

When, therefore, a dealer in manufactured tobacco has his salesroom in the front part of his store and occupies the back part as a place of manufacturing tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or when he uses the first floor of his building as a store or salesroom, and the upper floors or cellar as a place for manufacturing or making tobacco, snuff, or cigars, the goods, whether tobacco, snuff, or cigars, must be packed and stamped before they are removed from that part of the building where they are made to the store or salesroom. When tobacco, snuff, or cigars are removed from the place where they are made and placed in a store or salesroom where the occupant does business as a dealer, they are offered for sale within the meaning of the Revenue law, and if they are found there exposed for sale without the proper stamps affixed, they are liable to seizure, and the person so removing his goods and offering them for sale without previously affixing and canceling the proper stamps denoting the payment of the tax, is liable, on conviction, to the penalties imposed by sections 71 and 89 of the act of July 20, 1868. When a person manufactures and sells cigars in the same room, and at the same place sells cigars of other persons' manufacture, he must pack and stamp his cigars before he sells, or offers or exposes his cigars for sale by placing them upon his shelves, counter, show case, or other conspicuous place.

Manufactured and purchased goods cannot be stored promiscuously and offered for sale upon the same shelves and counters, and with no stamps affixed to the goods, which the person thus exposing them has manufactured himself. Goods of his own manufacture which are thus commingled by the manufacturer with goods purchased, without being properly stamped and canceled, are liable to seizure under sections 70 and 71, or of cigars under the provisions of section 89, act of July 20, 1868.

(Signed) J. W. DOUGLASS,
Deputy Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad of Missouri.

We are now closing out the balance of this desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest in currency.

These Bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The following wills were admitted to probate during the week ending May 22:

Alfred Gibbs, Duncan Kennedy, Thomas Whittemore, (foreign,) Rebecca Robinson, Daniel McIntyre, Nathan Koenigsburg, Sarah R. Dustan, James D. Yates, Thomas Paton.

During the same period letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following persons: Elizabeth De Forest, Mary McKiernan, Mary E. Little, James Connor, George Schneider, Margaret Redding, William Thamer, Ann Sparks, John Allen, Frederick W. Deneke, Robert P. Hamilton, Andrew Leary, Nancy Wood.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Moore, Alderman.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Arnett G. Smith, of No. 14 Fulton-street, caused the arrest of John Gillock yesterday, and when the prisoner was arraigned before the Acting Magistrate, the complainant stated that Gillock had called on him on the 14th ult., and stated that he was in the employ of Mr. Sweeney, of Sweeney's Hotel, and that he wished to borrow $7 to pay a bill, at the same time ordering some goods to be sent to the hotel. Of course, the whole transaction was a blind to obtain the money, he not being employed at the hotel at all. In this way the fellow has succeeded in swindling several firms, in one instance ordering a whole cart load of flour, which was duly delivered to the astonished hotel-keeper. Gillock was held for trial in default of the necessary bail. He is 20 years of age, a native of New-York, has no occupation, and confessed his guilt.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Philip Gaffney, of No. 27 Watts-street, appeared in court yesterday afternoon and made oath that during the forenoon he saw Michael McCaffrey in the premises No. 89 Gold-street, and heard him say that he was going to kill Tom Reilly. He also saw McCaffrey take a knife out of his pocket and approach Reilly, when he warned the intended victim, but before any attempt could be made to prevent him, McCaffrey did stab and severely wound Reilly, who is now in hospital under treatment. On this statement of facts, the acting Magistrate committed the prisoner, who had been arrested by Officer McConnell, of the Second Precinct, to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

COATS STOLEN.

So long ago as the 19th of August, 1868, Ephraim Simons, a tailor, was intrusted by Stringer, Allen & Co., No. 135 Fulton-street, with the material for forty-eight coats, valued at $270, for the purpose of making up. He never afterward appeared at the store nor made any return of the goods; and his whereabouts having been finally discovered by one of the employés of the firm, he was arrested by Detectives King and Lyons, of the Tenth Precinct, to whom he confessed that he had sold the coats, and gave information that led to the recovery of a portion of the missing property. The prisoner was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.

Mina Kroener was seen on Friday evening to enter the hallway of No. 341 First-avenue, carrying an infant in her arms, and as she soon after came out without the child it was suspected that she had abandoned it, and the hall being searched it was found in a corner where she had left it. She was immediately followed and arrested, and upon being arraigned was committed for trial.

SEWING MACHINE STOLEN.

John G. Norman, residing at the corner of Spring and Thompson streets, was arrested by Officer Shalvey, of the Eleventh Precinct. It appeared that Lyle Reed, of No. 186 East Broadway, had rented to the accused a sewing machine, valued at $75, on a monthly payment of $5, which was to be applied as purchase money as well as rent. After four months, it is alleged that Norman pawned the machine for $25 at No. 161 Bowery, but on being asked by Reed where it was, said that it had been stolen from him. The pawn-ticket for the machine, however, being found in the possession of the accused, he was committed, in default of $500, for trial at the General Sessions.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 22.

By Judge McCunn.

Jeremiah Walsh vs. George Kerner et al.; motion granted.

Theodore Appel vs. Charles H. Mayer; motion granted and default opened.

Olivia Ballou vs. William Y. Mortimer; motion granted.

Mark J. Higgins vs. Marvin J. Merchant; motion granted.

Elijah Purdy vs. Robert Abbott; motion granted and cause referred.

James M. Sweeny, Receiver, &c., vs. James B. Colgate; motion granted.

William N. McIntyre vs. Richard Schell; motion granted without costs.

Charles S. S. Lennox vs. Moses A. Hoppock; motion denied.

Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company vs. Simon A. Lash; motion granted and Referee appointed.

Fletcher Westray vs. Charles Sullivan; motion granted.

Edward Van Ness vs. Henry H. Leeds et al.; motion granted and Referee appointed.

William J. Howell, Receiver, &c., vs. Peter Totans; motion granted without costs.

Annie T. Butler et al. vs. Evening Mail Association; motion granted and cause referred.

David S. Benedict et al. vs. James P. Spotts, Administrator, &c.; motion for commission granted.

John J. Bauro vs. David Allerton et al.; extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

Anthony Dey vs. the Same; extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

Levi P. Morton et al. vs. the Same; the Same.

A. Ymaga del Valle vs. the Same; the Same.

Levi P. Morton vs. the Same; the Same.

Addie Glassheim vs. Louisa Oberman; injunction vacated and set aside on terms.

Abraham Hostetter vs. New-York Varnish Company; motion granted without costs.

Caroline Hemmer vs. Valentine Hemmer; motion granted and Referee appointed.

George Schwerkert vs. James McNamara; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 22.

By Judge Brady.

Butelier vs. Whaley; order suggested.

Jacob Meyer vs. Hetty Meyer; divorce granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS.

The wills of the following-named persons have been proved in the Surrogate's Court during the past week: James Dickerman, of New Lotts; John H. Lott, of Flatbush; John Rankin, Amelia Duryea, Joseph Kearnes, Charles C. Wesley and James Connolly, of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of George Seslinger, of Boston, Mass.; Samuel D. Talbot, Wm. J. Silliston, Christopher Harlin, John Garrison, Wm. Bartlett, John Labar, Chas. Dubey, Mary Kelley and Henry Mack, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of Theodore B. Leverich, were granted to Richard B. Leverich; of Martha S. Wrede, to Christopher Wrede, her father; of Norman G. Chipman, to Don A. Heslett; of Hattie L. Hilton, to Harriet C. Hilton, her mother.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

DECISIONS AND ORDERS.

Charles Doherty vs. Daniel C. Birdsall; motion to change place of trial denied with $10 costs. Justice Barnard.

A. S. White, assignee, vs. Jane Augustus Kenyon et al.; ordered that the plaintiff show cause on Monday, May 24, why this cause should not be placed on the calendar.

Amelia Gross vs. Charles Gross; read affidavit of H. Daly, Jr. Ordered to appoint A. T. Bokert referee, to hear and estimate.

MILITARY NEWS.

Regular Army Notes—Miscellaneous National Guard News and Gossip.

In Special Order No. 108, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, May 6, 1869, we see it announced that Brevet Major-General John C. Robinson, Colonel Forty-third United States Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) having at his own request been ordered before a Board of Examination, and having been found by the Board to be "incapacitated for active service, and that said incapacity is due to a wound received in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-house," and the finding having been approved by the President, his name will be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class, in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or some injury incident thereto.

In accordance with section 32 of the act approved July 28, 1866, General Robinson is therefore, by direction of the President, retired with the full rank of Major-General.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. S. D. Reeve, U. S. A., will assume the duties of General Superintendent, in place of General Butterfield, of the recruiting service, to-morrow, which includes Fort Columbus, (Governor's Island,) Fort Wood, (Bedloe's Island,) and David's Island, New-York Harbor, and Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

First Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, First United States Artillery, assumes the duties of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General and Disbursing Officer.

Brevet Major-General Daniel Butterfield, upon relinquishing the General Superintendency which he has so ably filled since the Spring of 1866, will go on duty with the Secretary of War, as President of the Board to investigate claims against the Government, &c.

Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas H. Neill has assumed command of Fort Columbus, relieving Brevet Brigadier-General H. D. Wallen. General Neill reports as follows: "On relieving General Wallen of command of Governor's Island, it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the admirable condition of the post and command. I may safely say it is unequaled by any post in the army at which I have served. It shall be my endeavor to preserve its prestige."

A detachment of troops leaves Fort Columbus to-morrow for the Engineer Battalion in California. They will be under command of Captain C. C. Carr, First United States Cavalry.

In accordance with orders issued by Major Kent, the Washington Grey Cavalry Battalion will parade in full uniform at Tompkins-square, on the 24th and 31st inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M., when the following movements will be practiced: Dress parade; guard mounting; inspection; review; squadrons right wheel forward by platoons, left into line; squadrons by the right forward in echelon; forward into line on right squadron, close column; take squadron distance, on right, into line; advance in double column; front into line; retire by alternate squadrons; forward into line; platoons right wheel; forward, left front into line on left squadron, close column; deploy to the right; prepare to dismount; dismount; prepare to mount; mount; squadrons by the left forward in echelon; forward into line; change front, left back; change front, right back; on second squadron, close column; deploy to the left.

Colonel Emmons Clark announces in recent orders that the Seventh Regiment will parade in full uniform on Monday, the 24th day of May. Roll-call of companies at 8 o'clock P. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant, at the same hour. The following-named members having been expelled, the action of the several companies is hereby confirmed: William S. Dow, Company D; Charles A. Henry, Company H; Henry B. Gamble, Company K. A General Court-martial for the trial of delinquent commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers has been appointed (General Brigade Orders No. 2) to convene at the armory of this regiment on Monday, the 17th day of May, at 8 o'clock P. M. The following-named non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination and received warrants: Sergeants H. L. Freeland, Company A; L. Lefferts, Company D; J. H. Harrison, Company F; and W. M. Hollins, Company K. Corporals O. M. Chace, Company B; W. C. Waters, Company D; J. L. Beers, Company E; R. B. Stone, Company E; G. B. Rhodes, Company E; W. W. Rossiter, Company F; and W. G. Dominick, Company I.

The Twenty-third (Brooklyn) Regiment will parade for drill and target practice at the Parade Ground, Flatbush, on Wednesday next, in full fatigue uniform, at 7 o'clock A. M. Line will be formed on Monroe-place, right resting on Clark-street. The morning will be devoted to target practice on the ground of C. C. Martin, Esq., (west of the Coney Island road.) A silver medal will be presented to the best shot in each company; and the annual award of the gold medal will be made to the best shot of the winners of the silver medals. The non-commissioned staff will fire with the companies from which they have been detailed. The afternoon will be devoted to battalion drill. The members will provide themselves with one day's rations, and the Quartermaster will provide transportation to and from the Parade Ground. The following changes are announced: Corporal Charles E. Truslow to be Second Lieutenant, vice Martin, promoted. Resigned, Sergeant-Major William H. Willis, April 24, 1869; returned to C Company. Sergeant Standard-Bearer Andrew J. Doremus, returned to E Company. Quartermaster Sergeant Isaac F. Bessell to be Sergeant-Major, vice Willis, resigned. Corporal Robert P. Lyon to be Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Bissell, promoted. Private Richard Cooper to be Sergeant Standard-Bearer, vice Doremus, resigned. The following men have been expelled for habitual neglect of duty, and non-payment of fines and dues: Nathaniel W. T. Hatch, Alexander M. Dunn and George S. Terry, A Company; Silas I. Boone, W. Sydney Boyle, Thomas Metz, Adler N. Muller and Charles W. Liggett, K Company.

The following appointments are announced in the Washington Grey Cavalry Battalion: Major Samuel T. E. Beck, Surgeon, with rank from April 1; Lieutenant Alexander F. Leutard, veterinary surgeon, with rank from March 29; Charles Fredericks to be Second Lieutenant, rank from April 8.

Brigadier-General Varian, of the Third Brigade, has ordered a Regimental Court-martial for the Ninth Regiment Infantry, to convene at the armory of the regiment on Monday, June 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of said regiment. Major William Seward, Jr., is detailed as President of the Court-martial.

The Court-martial of Captain Cox, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment still progresses slowly, and the result is a matter of the dim future. It is a pity these militia Courts cannot make positive progress, and so give money to the State.

The Fourth Brigade will assemble for parade and review, by his Honor the Mayor and the City authorities, on Wednesday, the 26th inst. Brigade line will be formed on Fifth-avenue, west side, right on Fourteenth-street, at 3 o'clock P. M. Regimental commanders will report the arrival of their commands to the Assistant Adjutant-General on the ground at 2:45 P. M. The review will take place in the City Hall Park, and so much of the ceremony of "passing in review" will be conformed to as the nature of the ground will permit. All mounted officers will appear as such. The brigade staff will report at the quarters of the Commanding-General at 2:30 P. M., mounted and in full uniform.

The Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn had a jolly time of it on Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Rink, in commemoration of their departure for the field in 1861. The event has already received extended mention at our hands.

A portion of the Washington Gray Cavalry talk of going to Boston next month and attend the musical festival.

The veteran organization of the Seventh Regiment held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening at Delmonico's.

The staff of General Messrole, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, has recently been reconstructed, as follows: Appointed—S. Gilbert Evans, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant. Resigned—Major Richard F. Butt, Engineer; Captain Frederick Scholes, Quartermaster. Promoted—Captain J. C. Harding, to be Engineer, with rank of Major, vice Butt, resigned; Captain M. Harry Moody, to be Ordnance Officer, vice Harding, promoted; Lieutenant Foster M. Rhodes, to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain, vice Moody, promoted; Lieutenant S. Gilbert Evans, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, vice Scholes, resigned.

Major-General Woodward, of the Second Division, will inspect the books, records and papers of the several organizations of the Eleventh Brigade, at their respective headquarters, as follows, viz.: Battalion, Thirty-second Regiment, on Friday evening, May 21, at 8 o'clock; Forty-seventh Regiment, on Saturday evening, May 22, at 8 o'clock; Fifty-sixth Regiment, on Wednesday evening, May 26, at 8 o'clock; Howitzer Battery, on Thursday evening, May 27, at 8 o'clock. The brigade commander will direct the several regimental commanders to have all their company books, records and papers at regimental headquarters on the dates named.

The Ninth Regiment will assemble for parade at the armory, in full dress uniform, white cross belts, white gloves, on Thursday next, to celebrate the anniversary of its departure to the seat of war in 1861. Those members who have not procured the complete uniform, will appear in full fatigue, white cross belts, and full dress hat. Roll-call of companies at 2 o'clock P. M. Field and staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and field music to the Adjutant, at 2:15 o'clock P. M. After the ceremony of dress parade, the regiment will proceed to the City Hall, to be reviewed by his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council. The Commandant expects every member of the regiment to report for duty on this occasion. The following promotions are announced: John F. Smith, First Lieutenant, vice Schieffelin, promoted; John A. Phillips, Second Lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted.

The Fourth Regiment will assemble at the regimental armory, No. 619 Sixth-avenue, for inspection, to-morrow evening, in full uniform, turbans and white gloves. The Commandant announces the following changes in the non-commissioned staff: Quartermaster Sergeant Isaac Wyman to be Sergeant Major; Private Jeremiah McLaughlin, of C Company, to be Quartermaster Sergeant; Sergeant J. C. Dickinson, of A Company, to be Commissary Sergeant; Left General Guide Lewis Crager to be Right General Guide.

Delinquents from drill and parade in the Twenty-third Regiment, since the fall inspection, Oct. '28, have been summoned to Court-martial, at the armory, May 27 and 28. The Court will sit from 5 to 6:30, and from 7:30 to 10 o'clock P. M. To prevent detention, delinquents should report at the early sittings of the Court, as but two evenings are allotted to the entire regiment.

DECORATING SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

The following circular has been issued by order of General Shaler:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1869.

It is announced to the officers and members of the First Division, that on Sunday next, the 30th instant, the graves of the soldiers who fell in upholding the Union during the great rebellion will be decorated with flowers, and that other appropriate exercises, to be hereafter announced through the public Press, will take place at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The division is invited to take part in the exercises of the day, and such regiments as desire to embrace this opportunity of manifesting their respect for the memory of the fallen heroes will be reported by their respective brigade commanders to these headquarters as early as Thursday next, the 27th inst., in order that instructions may be issued in advance for the formation of the line, and arrangements made for transportation to and from the Fulton Ferry.

The division staff will report at the quarters of the Major-General Commanding, in full uniform, at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 30th inst.

By order of
Major-General ALEXANDER SHALER.
JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

THE RIKER'S ISLAND MYSTERY.

Action of Coroner Flynn—Verdict of the Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN at the Morgue in the case of CHARLES GALLAGHER, whose body was found in the water near Riker's Island, a few days ago, under very suspicious circumstances. It will be remembered, no doubt, that the remains were discovered with a rope tied round the waist, and that after a cursory inquest by the Queen's County Coroner, at Newtown, the body was buried, only to be exhumed again at the request of the widow of the deceased, who averred that she had reason to believe that murder had been committed.

At the investigation yesterday Mrs. GALLAGHER identified the remains as those of her husband by certain marks on the feet and by the hair. She testified that some man had uttered dark threats against the life of her husband, but her evidence on that point proved utterly unavailable, and she failed to produce any testimony as to the facts alleged. GALLAGHER has been missing for nearly seven months, and Dr. SHINE, on making an examination of the remains, expressed the opinion that they had not been in the water more than three or four months at the furthest. The supposition is that the body was found at a date anterior to its discovery near Riker's Island, and had broken loose. There were no marks of violence visible on the body, so the jury rendered the following verdict:

"That deceased came to his death by drowning, as from the testimony in the case nothing appears to show any violence being offered to the body of deceased, or that he came to his death by any other means."

The Coroner, in discharging the jury, stated that in the event of any definite evidence being attainable in the future, he would always be prepared to reopen the case, in order that the mystery might be cleared up. GALLAGHER was a machinist, aged 43, and a native of Ireland. He leaves a widow and six children.

A Gambler Accused of Theft.

A man giving the name of JAMES DONALDSON, aged 34, a native of Baltimore, a professional gambler, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday morning at the Tombs to answer the charge of grand larceny made against him by JOHN GODFREY, of No. 80 Bleecker-street, who accused DONALDSON of having, on the 19th inst., stolen from him the sum of $60 in cash. The circumstances attending the larceny are somewhat peculiar as related by the complainant. It appears that the prisoner called on Mr. GODFREY at his place of business and expressed a desire to obtain $42 from him, as an advance on some goods brought by him for sale. Mr. GODFREY being a broker and commission merchant, accustomed to do such business, DONALDSON induced GODFREY to advance the sum, by calling to his aid the mystic tie of Masonry, so the broker took from his drawer $60, intending to count out the required amount. While thus engaged GODFREY became somewhat suspicious of his customer, and on second thoughts decided to decline the transaction. As he announced his decision Mr. GODFREY laid down the $60 on the counter near a receipt he had already made out in the name of "Mr. BURR." DONALDSON became indignant at the broker's refusal, so he seized the money and the receipt and walked off with the same, saying, "Well, I've got your money and receipt, and you may keep the goods." Officer CROKER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was immediately notified, and he yesterday arrested DONALDSON. When formally examined by the clerk, before being fully committed for trial, DONALDSON stated that he had borrowed money from GODFREY and left goods with him on pledge, taking the receipt exhibited by him. This defence proved of no avail, however.

Coroners' Cases.

The remains of JOHN DONOHUE, a resident of Tremont, were picked up yesterday on the track of the Harlem Railroad, near that station. The neck was found to have been broken, and the deceased had sustained other injuries, having, no doubt, been run over by a train some time in the night. An inquest will be held to-day.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the remains of CATHARINE FLOOD, aged 42, who died suddenly on Friday, in an outhouse of the premises No. 69 Oliver-street. The deceased was of intemperate habits and an occasional lodger at the above premises. Death was due to neglect and exposure, hastened by intemperance.

The Seventeenth Ward Police discovered the remains of an unknown man, aged 48, in an old carriage standing in Thirteenth-street, near First-avenue. The body was taken to the Station-house, where Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

The remains of an unknown man were recovered yesterday morning in the North River near Pier No. 24, and removed to the Morgue by order of Coroner SCHIRMER for inquest. The man had evidently been drowned for several weeks. The body was attired in a blue flannel shirt and blue pantaloons.

Coroner FLYNN was notified yesterday morning that O. L. LAMB, formerly a keeper in the Penitentiary, had died suddenly in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island. As the cause of death is not yet known, an inquest will be held to-day. Mr. LAMB became in some way reduced in circumstances, hence his presence in the workhouse.

Association of West Point Graduates.

An Association of the Graduates of the West Point Military Academy was organized yesterday at the New-York City College for social purposes. There were present sixteen gentlemen, all of whom were graduates, and whose names were as follows:

Dr. Horace Webster, President of the City College; Major-General Leslie, Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, Colonel Van Buren, Major-General George W. Cullum, Major-General Z. B. Tower, Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Major-General A. P. Webb, Colonel Parsons, Captain A. M. Miller, Lieutenant Luigi Lornier, Major J. Smith Brice, Brigadier-General Egbert Viele, Brigadier-General T. G. Pitcher, Major General Prince, Major-General Rufus Ingalls.

President WEBSTER of the City College was in the chair, and Major-General WEBB was Secretary. Brigadier-General ROBERT ANDERSON stated that the object of the Association was to promote social and fraternal intercourse, and a resolution to that effect was passed. A committee of thirteen was appointed to draft a constitution, and a unanimous wish was expressed that Brigadier-General THAYER should be chosen President of the Association when an election should take place. Propositions were made to keep as days for social meetings the 22d of February, WASHINGTON'S birthday; 17th of September, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam; 16th of March, the date of the adoption of the United States Constitution; and 17th of June, that of the battle of Bunker Hill. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

National Woman's Suffrage Association.

The inaugural address of the new National Woman's Suffrage Association will be delivered by Miss ANNA DICKINSON, on Friday evening next, at the Cooper Institute. This Society was formed on Saturday evening, 15th inst., at the Woman's Bureau, No. 49 East Twenty-third-street, in contradistinction to the Equal Rights Association, which advocated suffrage for persons of all races, as well as both sexes. Membership is open to all, at $1 a year, payable at the Woman's Bureau, where subscriptions have been largely received during the past week.

The Cuban Fair.

The Cuban Fair, at Apollo Hall, has continued, through several weeks, a career of uninterrupted success, and has proved a very favorite evening entertainment, where much beauty could be seen and much good music enjoyed. It will continue through the present week. The contributions have been large, valuable and constant from various parts of this country, and even from Europe. Mrs. MACIAS, a lady attending one of the tables, lately received a rich ball dress and several sets of jewelry from Paris, to be sold for the benefit of the enterprise. The raffle lists are nearly full, and drawings will soon take place. The Cuban cause is receiving very material aid from the proceeds of this fair. It is well worth a visit. The tables are unusually rich and novel, and the entwined Cuban and American flags overhang them all. The skull of a gorilla, loaned by Mr. PAUL DU CHAILLU, the African explorer, is also on exhibition there.

ANOTHER FAGIN.

Arrest on a Charge of Receiving Stolen Goods.

A bright little boy, named CHARLES BURKE, respectably connected, was arrested on Friday by Officer STEVENS, of the Fifth Ward, on a charge of stealing five silver watches, valued at $80, the property of DOWD, BAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., doing business at Nos. 75 and 77 Worth-street. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, when WM. DOWD, a member of the firm owning the stolen property, made a complaint against him, adding, also, that the boy had freely confessed that he had stolen the watches from the complainant's house, and gave the same to one JOHN WOODS, who paid him a small sum therefor.

Captain PETTY, who also appeared in the Court-room, stated that he had become convinced, from the statements made by young BURKE, that he had been lured into committing the larceny by WOODS, who was the real criminal in the case.

The Magistrate came to the same conclusion, and decided to admit the boy as a witness, when he testified that he resides at No. 55 East Baltic-street, Brooklyn, and that he met WOODS for the first time about two weeks ago, when the latter asked him where he worked. When BURKE told WOODS where his employers' premises were located, the fellow asked him in true *Fagin* style to take things from the store "and bring them to me, my little man," which the boy did, and gave him besides the watches forming the basis of the case in Court, several other articles, WOODS paying him on each occasion small sums of money as "pocket money." He gave BURKE $2 at one time, 50 cents at another, $1 on another occasion, and 25 cents on several different days. WOODS always appointed a new rendezvous for the delivery of each new quantity of plunder, and he was keeping one of these appointments when taken into custody.

The officer added his share to the mass of testimony against WOODS by testifying that just before he arrested the boy he saw WOODS and BURKE conversing together. The officer added that when he arrested WOODS he strenuously denied ever having seen or spoken to young BURKE before. Mr. JOHN W. WHITFIELD, one of the despoiled firm, testified that he saw WOODS and the boy together on several different occasions.

The Magistrate announced that he would hold the prisoner for trial on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and he was accordingly locked up in default of $2,000 bail. He is 20 years of age, a native of this City, resides at No. 29 Centre-street, and says he is a laborer. The boy BURKE was released, and given into the custody of his parents as a witness against the prisoner, who had so wickedly tempted him.

Unpublished Letters of Madame De Lafayette to Washington.

From the Edinburgh Review.

Before we take leave of this interesting woman, we are tempted to lay before our readers two *unpublished letters* addressed by Madame DE LAFAYETTE to WASHINGTON, during the captivity of her husband, and before she had joined him at Olmütz. These letters have been printed in French in the "Miscellany of the Philobiblon Society," but they are otherwise unknown both in France and England. Their authenticity is undoubted, for they are taken from the family papers of Mr. DYSON, formerly of Diss, in Norfolk, who resided for some time in M. DE LAFAYETTE's family, and who was employed, as Madame DE LAFAYETTE herself states, to transcribe them, as she was afraid to send them in her own handwriting. Mr. DYSON kept a copy of the letters, which is still in the possession of his nephew, THOMAS LOMBE TAYLOR, Esq., of Starston Hall, Norfolk.

CHAVANIAC, Oct. 8, 1792.

SIR: Without doubt you have learnt our misfortune; you know that your disciple, your friend, has never ceased to be worthy of you and of liberty; you know that the attachment to the Constitution which he had sworn has gained him the hatred of the powerful faction which wishes to destroy it; that proscribed by this criminal faction, accused at the head of his army, and wishing to spare his fellow-citizens the commission of a fresh crime, he has avoided the sanguinary fury that pursues the true friends of liberty, and was already on the way to neutral territory; from thence he was prepared to go to your country, there to offer up prayers that his own ungrateful land might find defenders who would serve it with as much disinterested zeal and love of freedom as he had done. His wish was that I and all our family should join him in England, to go and establish ourselves in America, enjoying there the consoling spectacle of virtues worthy of liberty; but before reaching this much desired end—before even he had reached neutral ground—he had to traverse a small part of our enemies' country; there he encountered them, and was taken prisoner. Since the 2d of August he has been in their hands. He was first conducted to Namur, then to Nivelle, thence to Luxembourg; at last I learn (and that only from the newspapers) that on the 6th of September he was taken to Wesel in Westphalia, a town in the dominions of the King of Prussia, and that there he is to be separated from the three members of the Assembly who had hitherto shared his fate, and is to be taken alone to the citadel of Spandau, between Berlin and Potsdam. The motive and the design of such strange and cruel conduct on the part of the allies are alike unknown to me. He is not permitted to write a single line. It was by the troops of the Emperor that he was arrested, now it is the King of Prussia who keeps him prisoner in his dominions; and while he is experiencing this inconceivable persecution from our external enemies, the faction which now rules us at home detains me as a hostage here at 120 leagues from the capital. Judge how far removed from him!

In this abyss of misfortunes, the idea of owing to the United States and to Washington the life and liberty of M. Lafayette comes to revive hope within my heart. I hope everything from the goodness of the people, from whom he learnt all those virtues and that love of liberty of which he is now the victim; and I venture to say all that I hope, I venture to ask of them, through your mouth, that a vessel may be sent to demand him wherever he may be, in the name of the Republic of the United States; also an envoy who, in the name of the Republic, may take all the engagements that may be thought necessary for detaining him in America, even as a captive. If his wife and children may be included in the terms of this happy mission, it is easy to judge what a blessing it would be for her and them; but if such a stipulation were likely to embarrass or retard its success, we would defer the joy of our reunion, and when we knew him to be safe with you we should support with greater courage the pain of separation. I trust that my request is not too bold. Pray accept the feelings of attachment and deep respect which have dictated this letter, and with which I am, &c., &c.

(Signed) NOAILLES LAFAYETTE.

If the kindness of the United States could be extended to the companions in misfortune of M. LAFAYETTE, it would indeed fill up the measure of their goodness; but as these gentlemen are not persecuted with the same bitterness, I do not think I fail in delicacy toward them if I ask with regard to them, as well as to myself and my children, that care for their interests should not interfere with the speedy help which the position of M. LAFAYETTE demands. M. MAUBOURG, M. BUREAUX DE PUSY, and M. LA COLOMBE, (who has had the advantage of having served the United States,) deserve to be distinguished among the number. MM. ROMEUF, PILLET, MASSON, CURMEUR, the two young brothers MAUBOURG, are prisoners, and merit from us the most tender interest, from their devoted attachment to M. LAFAYETTE since the beginning of the revolution.

LETTER II.

CHAVANIAC BY BRIOUDE, Department of the Haute Loire, March 13, 1793.

SIR: The gazettes inform me that you are a second time elected President of the United States, and these happy tidings revive my courage a little, which has been sorely tried by the silence of the United States on the fate of M. LAFAYETTE. During six months that he has been in captivity to our enemies, after the unheard of proscription by his own country, I have heard but few expressions of interest, and those only from private American citizens.

I had the honor of writing to you, Sir, in the beginning of October, 1792, when I was kept prisoner by the order of the Committee of Public Safety, which, after ordering me to come to Paris the time of the massacres, had permitted the administration of the department to keep me first under lock and key, and then to send me here under the surveillance of the municipality of my village. It was from this that I had the consolation of writing to you. I did not dare to sign my letter, nor even to send it written by my own hand; a young English agriculturist, Mr. DYSON, who had passed some time in our retreat, and who was returning to England, promised to get a copy conveyed to you. Did such a letter ever reach you? Or was it necessary to awaken your interest? I cannot believe it; but your silence, Sir, I confess, and the neglect you have for six months shown toward M. LAFAYETTE and his family, is, among all our misfortunes, the one that I am least able to explain to myself. I hope it will not always continue, and if I have any earthly hope for him or for our reunion, it is still founded on your kindness and that of the United States. The public papers will have told you that M. LAFAYETTE and his companions in misfortune were transferred from Wesel to Magdebourg towards the end of December, and when the French troops were approaching this citadel I was told that it was intended to remove him to Spandau, I was even for a moment given better hopes; but nothing has confirmed them. As for myself, I am no longer the prisoner of the municipality of the village. At the end of two months the orders of the committee of surveillance were revoked; but tyrannical laws which forbid us to quit French territory, and pronounce sentence of confiscation of property against all who do so (or who have done so since the 9th of February,) condemn me to remain and to preserve, at least for our creditors, my small personal fortune, on which my children exist now that their father's property has been seized. I am obliged to keep them with me—not for my own consolation, which I would far rather sacrifice for him, but Providence meanwhile offers me this, of hoping that they will grow up worthy of him. But I am powerless to do anything for him; I cannot receive one line from him, or contrive to let him receive one by any means whatever. Certainly I will never take any step unworthy of him whom I love, nor of the cause to which he has never ceased to be faithful, and which his fellow-citizens have shown themselves unworthy to defend—unworthy also for a long time hence of being served by virtuous men. Believe, Sir, that in the present state of Europe we have everything to fear for LAFAYETTE while he remains in the power of the enemy. I do not know how to urge you, I will only repeat that my confidence in General WASHINGTON, though rudely tried, still exists, and that I still venture to offer him the homage due to his character and virtue.

(Signed) NOAILLES LAFAYETTE.

It does not appear that any answer was made by WASHINGTON to this affecting appeal—or, at least, no answer ever reached Mme. DE LAFAYETTE, though at a later period the good offices of the American Government were employed to a certain extent to obtain the release of her husband.

FINANCIAL.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

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BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., NO. 70 BROADWAY, AND LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS, Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travelers in all parts of Europe. Americans can have letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK. Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. JACOB CAMPBELL, President. Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869. This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

COLLECTIONS. VAN SAUN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK. Notes and drafts collected on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and returns made immediately on advice of payment.

WESTERN R. R. BONDS WANTED. The highest market rates paid for La Crosse and Milwaukee First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds, Milwaukee and Western and Minnesota Central First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, by J. M. WEITH & ARENTS, No. 9 New-st.

CITY OF DETROIT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 12, 1869. $200,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($200,000,) or any part thereof, of the Bonds of said City of Detroit, to be denominated "Public Building Stock of the City of Detroit," to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable twenty years from date, with interest at seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, as authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved April 5, 1869, and by resolution of the Common Council, May 11, 1869. The interest accrued on the bonds at the time of delivery will be added. The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved. W. W. WHEATON, Mayor, R. G. STIMSON, Comptroller, W. B. HOWE, Chairman Committee on Ways and Means. } Committee for Negotiating Loans.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 430 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspector may find it necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1869. THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Railroad depot, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at 11 A. M. F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED by a new company, possessing new and desirable features. Good men only wanted. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 1,444 Post Office.

BUSINESS PAPER AND ALL FIRST-class securities negotiated; collections made everywhere. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—300 SHARES CAPITAL STOCK Union Pacific Railroad Company. WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, SUN BUILDING, (PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE,) OPPOSITE CITY HALL. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. German and French spoken. *Deposits of One Dollar, or less, received.* SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,011,934 16.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, No. 324 3d-av., corner 26th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEfore June 1, draw interest from that day, at 6 per cent. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1869. FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent. out of the earnings of the quarter ending April 30, 1869, payable at the Company's office, Tuesday, June 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, June 3, 1869, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of $4 per Share on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after June 1, free of tax. The transfer books will be closed from May 20 to June 1. JOHN KERR, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUSINESSMEN.—34th-st. Market, between 2d and 3d avs. A few prominent stands to let; fine show windows, suitable for groceries, crockery ware, varieties, pickles and fruits; two good stands open for a wholesale butter dealer and a butcher. Market opens 29th inst. JOHN GLASS, Proprietor.

$15,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN a well-established wholesale and retail book and stationery business down town. Address BOOKS, Box No. 181 Times Office. Agents need not apply.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS
AND
MATERIALS FOR SUITS
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY AND VERY WIDE,
AT
25, 28 AND 31 CENTS PER YARD.
ALSO,
THE BEST QUALITY OF FIGURED
PIQUE AT 69 1-2 CENTS,
Together with a select assortment of
SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
AND
GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS,
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door from Bleecker-st.

LADIES' SUITS,
READY-MADE AND TO ORDER,
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY AND UNEXCEPTIONABLE STYLES.
Also,
SILK CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
and
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
at
THE MOST SATISFACTORY PRICES.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door from Bleecker-st.

AITKEN & MILLER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BROADWAY, CORNER 13TH-ST.

LLAMA LACE POINTS in great variety of patterns; also an elegant stock of
SASH RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
LACES,
AND
EMBROIDERIES.
RICH FRENCH PASSEMENTERIE,
&c. &c.

MOURNING GOODS,
FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS.
BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES, TAMISE,
CREPE CLOTHS, IRON GRENADINES,
SERGE GRENADINES, FLORENTINES, &C.
BLACK SILKS,
DECIDED BARGAINS.
BLACK ALPACAS
AND
POPLIN ALPACAS,
50c., worth 70c.; 65c., worth 90c.; 75c., worth $1.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
in select shades, at unusually low prices; Second-Mourning Goods, choice styles, at
POPULAR PRICES.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
100 pieces REAL STEEL PONGEES, beautiful goods for Traveling Suits, 25c. per yard. Positively the greatest bargain ever offered.
JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway.
N. B.—One case MOZAMBIQUES at 20c., worth 35c.
One case fine PACIFIC DELAINES at 1s. per yard.

DOWN-TOWN RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE,
NO. 12 VESEY-ST.
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
We offer this week a great variety of new goods at prices which will prove satisfactory to the purchaser.

Black Dress Silks, from	$1 25 to $3 00
Super 3-4 Black Hernani	$2 to $2 25
Best 3-4 Iron Frame Grenadine, at	$2

Black Alpacas, all prices.
Pongee Alpacas, choice colors.

Handsome Mozambiques, at	25c.
Black and White Check Poplins, at	30c.

A great variety of other dress goods at equally cheap prices.
A large assortment of household Linens, Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Fifty pieces Super Canton Matting, cheap.
All goods guaranteed satisfactory, or the money refunded.
CO-OPERATIVE
RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 12 Vesey-st.,
(Next to the Astor House.)

R. H. MACY.
SPECIALTIES.
500 BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
FROM $12 50 TO $90.
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
100 CARTONS SASH RIBBONS.
500 CASES FINE STRAW GOODS.
1,000 LADIES' TIES AND BOWS.
CLEARING FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
AND WHITE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST., 13TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

R. H. MACY.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FINE STRAW GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS,
TRIMMING SATINS, SILKS, BUTTONS, &c.,
SMALL WARES,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 13th-st. and 6th-av.

SPECIALTY.
CRAPES, CONCAN, SEERSUCKER, PINEAPPLE, GRASS-BAMBOO AND TUSSORE CLOTHS, NANKEEN, LUTONGS, COREE, SINCHEW, PONGEE, FOULARD, AND WASH SILKS, SATINS, RED DAMASKS, SHAWLS, CHINA, LACQUERED TABLES; ALSO, CURIOSITIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
NO. 603 BROADWAY, (UP STAIRS.)

OUR UP-TOWN
RETAIL BEDDING DEPARTMENT,
at No. 555 6th-av., corner 33d-st.,
OUR DOWN-TOWN
RETAIL BEDDING DEPARTMENT,
No. 273 Hudson-st.,
are replete with an assortment of mattresses, pillows, bolsters, made up of every kind of material, from a best hair to a straw mattress.
FEATHERS, IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS,
SPRING BEDS, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS,
SHEETS AND PILLOW-SLIPS.
N. B.—The wholesale trade supplied from our factory, No. 274 Hudson-st.
G. & S. HEYMAN.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer
Their large and elegant stock of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, PLAIN AND BROCHE GRENADINES, BAREGES, INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LACE GOODS, PARIS-MADE SILK AND POPLIN WALKING SUITS, WITH BONNETS TO MATCH, SILK SACQUES, HOSIERY, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDERGARMENTS, ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, &c., &c.,
AT THE RECENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, NOTWITHSTANDING THE INCREASED VALUE OF GOLD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
This week still greater bargains in dress goods from auction.
Striped poplin for suits at 40c., worth 75c.
Grey wash poplins at 35c., worth 50c.
French printed piques at 50c., worth 75c.
And other novelties for suits much under cost of importation.
Another case of real French black silk, $1c. per yard less than cost.
LEGRAIN, No. 733 Broadway.

PARIS MILLINERY.—THE LATEST novelties for the Summer season, the most recherche in design and style, now selling at greatly reduced prices, before leaving for Europe.
MME. GALOUPEAU,
(Late Mathilde & Co.,)
No. 6 Brevoort-place (10th-st.)

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.
BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND SHEETINGS.
MARSEILLES AND HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
CROCHET APPLIQUE AND NOTTINGHAM TIDIES.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUMMER BLANKETS.
TOWELINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PINK, BUFF, AND DRAB DAMASK CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, &c., in all qualities.
GILBERT'S & WELSH FLANNELS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
BROCATELLE SATIN DAMASK SILK AND WOOL TERRIES.
FRENCH WOOL TERRIES, IN OVER ONE HUNDRED SHADES OF COLOR.
CRETONNE CHINTZES, OF ENTIRELY NEW DESIGN, JUST LANDED.
WINDOW SHADE HOLLANDS, IN COLORS, ALL WIDTHS.
PAINTED CAMBRIC AND HOLLAND SHADES, MADE TO ORDER.
CLOTH EMBROIDERED AND TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
FRINGES, GIMPS, TASSELS, LOOPS, IN SILK OR WORSTED.
CORNICES, IN PLAIN GOLD OR SOLID WALNUT.

LACE CURTAINS.
SWISS EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM AND GUIPURE LACE CURTAINS.
ELABORATE FRENCH EMBROIDERED RIDEAUX.
MUSLIN AND LACE DRAPERIES, in variety.
APPLICATION TAMBOUR AND FLOSS EMBROIDERED CURTAINS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF WHITE CURTAINS YET OFFERED.
ALL MARKED AT PRICES UNDENIABLY LOW.
Designs and estimates for furnishing public and private buildings, steamboats and hotels sent post free.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 751 Broadway,
(THREE DOORS BELOW 8TH-ST.)
NO. 719 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

GENUINE
EMPRESS KID GLOVES.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.
$1 A PAIR.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,
The largest assortment of elegant-fitting French corsets and skirts ever offered in the United States, at 25 per cent. below the cost of importation.
THOS. H. GAYNOR,
Importer,
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

HOUSEKEEPING AND FURNISHING GOODS.
LINENS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, DAMASKS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, NEW STYLES STANDARD PRINTS, &c.
SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS, TERRYS, REPS, PLUSHES, CHINTZES, SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, SHADES, SHADE LINENS, &c.
CARPETS, CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, COCOA AND CANTON MATTING, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC OIL-CLOTHS, &c., FOR SALE AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to replenish
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS
WITH FRESH GOODS
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL.
Ladies' dress trimmings, ornaments, fringes, buttons, small wares, laces, lace goods, embroideries and ribbons, select and extensive assortment at reduced prices.
NO. 787 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

MILLINERY.

BROWN'S LONDON ROUND HATS.—A new case just received from Brown's, Nos. 12 and 14 New-Bond-st., London, of elegant styles. E. BROWN, No. 852 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE.—A NEW SUITE BLACK WALnut parlor furniture, rep, ten pieces, will be sold for $175 if called for on Monday. Apply at IRELAND'S drug store, Gates-av., above Nostrand-av., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—No. 37 Nassau-st. and No. 22 5th-av.

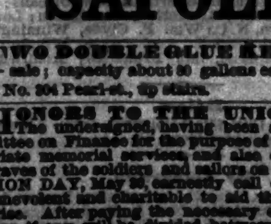
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 25 and 26, at 11 o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.—Great sale of bronze clocks, figures, groups, Carrara marble statuary, pedestals, vases of all sizes, from six inches to six feet high, carved in alto and basso relievo; Herculaneum urns, alabaster statuettes of classical and historical subjects, mosaic table, card receivers of different sizes and patterns, and many other classical ornaments, just received from Europe and sold without reserve.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. Private library of an exceedingly choice collection of books, many very rare and valuable. Among them will be found Pickering Edition of the Poets, full calf; Lane's Arabian Nights, three vols., half calf; Hood's Magazine, six vols., half calf; Douglass Jerrold's Magazine, seven vols.; Staunton's Shakespeare, eight vols., full tree calf; Walton & Bonney's Peaks and Valleys of the Alps, folio, &c., &c. Many beautifully illustrated works, mostly in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 26, at 4 o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LAW LIBRARY, comprising valuable Text-Books, Treatises, Trials, &c., &c.
Catalogues ready.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 28 and 29, evenings, at 7 o'clock, a very valuable private library, including among its rare books, SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS, the ORIGINAL SECOND EDITION, folio, calf; MUSIC FRANCAIS and ROYAL, 5 vols., folio.
Catalogues ready.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1869, a small JEWEL BOX, containing a small diamond pin, also a topaz pin. The finder will receive a reward of $40 by leaving them at the Union-square Hotel Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.



SAPOLIO.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HONORS TO THE UNION DEAD.—The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee on Finance for the purpose of arranging appropriate memorial services, and also of decorating the graves of the soldiers and sailors on COMMEMORATION DAY, May 30, earnestly call on the patriotic, benevolent and charitable to aid them in this enterprise. After paying the necessary expenses, the surplus, if any, will be divided between the relief funds of the different Posts and the Soldiers' Orphan Home. Contributions will be received by Major-General Charles K. Graham, President Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st., Sun Building; Major-General Alfred Pleasonton, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fourth Collection District, No. 61 Chambers-st.; Colonel F. A. Conkling, West Side Savings Bank, No. 160 6th-av.; Colonel E. T. Morgan, No. 23 West 24th-st.; Colonel W. J. Marshall, corner of 57th-st. and 3d-av.; and at the headquarters of the Memorial Executive Committee, No. 20 Union-square. Major-General Charles K. Graham, Chairman; Major-General Alfred Pleasonton, Brigadier-General Joseph Pinckney, Brigadier-General D. F. Burke, Brigadier-General Rush C. Hawkins, Brigadier-General G. B. Van Brunt, Colonel Frank E. Howe, Colonel F. A. Conkling, Colonel E. T. Morgan, Colonel A. J. H. Duganne, Colonel J. W. Marshall, Colonel M. H. Beaumont.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1869.

LITERARY.—A GENTLEMAN OF LITERary qualifications is desirous of making arrangements for furnishing weekly contributions to some journal. Address LITERARY, Box No. 143 Times Office.

UNION CLAIM AGENCY—NO. 21 CHAMbers-st.; protective and responsible; continues to collect and promptly pay bounties, pensions, prize-money, and all other claims on the Government. Advice free.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.
In the Circuit Court.—Eustis vs. Baggett et al.—Pursuant to a decretal order in this case, I will offer at public outcry at the old Custom-house, in Charleston, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, all that lot of land, with the buildings thereon standing, situated in Kay-st., in the City of Newport and the State of Rhode Island, and known as the Eustis House, being the estate in said town of Newport of which Patience Wise R. Eustis was seized at the time of her death, to wit: Measuring on Kay-st. 89 2-12 feet; on land of Job A. Peckham 236 9-12 feet; on land of Pell 89 6-12 feet, and on land of R. S. Izard 279 8-12 feet. The house is a frame house of two stories and attic, with high stone basement, containing 16 rooms, with piazza in front.
The situation is well known to be one of the best in Newport for private residence, and is surrounded by first-class estates.
The conditions of sale will be one-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises, the buildings to be insured and the policy assigned, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.
Purchaser to pay me for necessary papers and stamps. J. P. M. EPPING, U. S. Marshal,
Charleston, S. C.
Particulars of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF NO. 34 FRANKLIN-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CHURCH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
FRANKLIN-ST.—The desirable lot, with the three-story brick building thereon, No. 34 Franklin-st., north side, between Broadway and Church-st.; lot 24.8½ front, 25.1½ rear, by 99 feet 11 inches in depth.
The above building can easily be altered, at a small cost, to rent from $8,000 to $10,000.
Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
Maps at the auctioneer's office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EIGHT LOTS ON 125TH AND 126TH STS., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS, AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, unless previously sold at private sale:
125TH AND 126TH STS.—Four lots north side of 125th-st., running through to 126th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., making eight lots, each 25x99.11.
The above lots will be sold at private sale in one parcel for $36,000. Otherwise they will be sold separately.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WM. H. LITTLE, AUCTIONEER.—Grand closing sale of the season. Fulton-av. property at auction. The most desirable property in Brooklyn at auction. One of the best opportunities for investment ever offered. Sale positive and peremptory.
WYCKOFF & LITTLE will sell on TUESDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at City Salesroom, No. 16 Court-st., Phenix Building, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, valuable vacant and improved property on Fulton, Washington and Flatbush avs., Brooklyn.
FULTON-AV., northeast corner of St. Felix-st.—Large three-story brick building, size as per map, divided into three stores, well rented.
FULTON-AV.—Seventeen lots on the north side, forty feet east of Bedford-av. Will be sold in parcels of five and six lots each.
FULTON-AV.—One lot on north side, 225 feet east of Patchen-av.
FULTON-AV., north side, 41 feet east of Downing-st. Five two-story brown-stone stores, with all improvements, 12 by 45 feet, well rented.
FULTON-AV., north side—Two lots, 25 feet 7½ inches front, 96 feet 10½ inches east of Reid-av.
WASHINGTON-AV.—Two lots on the easterly side, 25 feet front, 91 feet 3 inches south of the Sackett-st. Boulevard. These lots are nearly opposite Prospect Park entrance.
FLATBUSH-AV.—The triangular plot of ground bounded by Bergen and Pearsall sts. and Flatbush-av., very desirable location for stores.
SPLENDID CORNER PROPERTY, on the northwest corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., divided into three stores, four-story, brick, plate-glass fronts, building well rented. Size as per map.
All the above property, is well located, and in locations where it will rapidly enhance in value, and presents a fine opportunity for investment.
For maps and full particulars apply at the offices of the auctioneers, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOUSE BY INSTALLMENTS.—$500 now, and $50 and interest monthly, will purchase a new house on good paved street, 25 minutes from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn; 10 rooms; water on every floor; owner can have rooms rent free, and rent balance for much more than enough to pay interest.
J. ANDREW,
Building Bank, No. 302 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR to let, at Westport, Conn. It is the place occupied for five years by the late John Cleveland, Esq. The house is beautifully located on a rise of ground, and commands fine views of the surrounding country. It contains sixteen rooms, besides bath-room, water-closets, kitchen, and laundry. There is a fine garden, good stables, and a supply of spring water from a reservoir all the year round. The house has all the conveniences of a city residence, is furnished throughout, and in good order. It will be sold on favorable terms, or rented either for the season or for a term of years. Inquire of S. A. PHILLIPS, Esq., Third National Bank, from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—UNTIL 1ST OF NOVEMBER, possession given immediately, the furnished private residence known as the Caldwell Manor-house, at Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y., with barn, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) boats, &c. Caldwell is one of the healthiest places in the United States. The house is beautifully located at the north end of the village, commanding a splendid view down the lake. Rent very cheap. Address E. J. GALE, Nos. 78 and 80 Murray-st., New-York.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—FOR SALE OR EXchange—One of the most substantial and attractive residences on the Hudson River; brick mansion, 60 feet front, three stories, finished in superior manner, with all modern conveniences; eight acres of land, under highest state of improvement; ornamental, fruit and shade trees; view miles up and down the river, ¼ mile from depot or landing. Photographs and particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 128 Broadway, under office of Home Insurance Company.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW splendid French-roof house, containing thirteen rooms each, with all city modern improvements; lot 50x300, beautifully laid out and well stocked with shrubbery and fruit trees; locality healthy; two minutes' walk to new depot, and twenty minutes' ride on railroad to the City. Inquire of the owner at English Neighborhood, N. J., or at his office, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York. S. N. MARSH.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMford, Conn., house with large yard and garden, within five minutes' walk of depot and steamboat landing, and convenient to churches, schools and stores; house has 12 rooms, gas throughout; neighborhood first-class; a very desirable location for a commuter; will be sold low. Apply to STEWART, RITCH & WOODFORD, No. 271 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A VERY DEsirable and beautiful residence, with modern improvements entire, at a reasonable price and easy terms. For further particulars call on O. S. MEACHUM, with S. B. Chittenden & Co., No. 253 Broadway, or address Box No. 40 Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TREMONT, Westchester County, one block from Harlem Railroad depot, a three-story house, with one acre of ground beautifully laid out. Apply to SIEGMAN BROTHERS, No. 46 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., a neatly-furnished cottage and lot, 47x132.10; a little gem. Inquire of J. P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle, N. Y., and at No. 53 Wall-st., Room No. 21, New-York City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE HUDSON.—To let, a furnished cottage from 1st June to 1st November; one mile from New-Hamburg Depot; good carriage-house, and stabling for three horses; situation pleasant and healthful; grounds ample. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 3,904 Post Office.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—Contains 9 rooms; in a beautiful and healthy location; extensive view; plenty of ground, including garden and lawn. Address Box No. 99 Post Office, Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET ON THE BOULEVARD, corner of 141st-st., a new and beautiful house newly furnished, with garden, &c.; rent moderate. Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors,) and two hall bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 208 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED,
WELL-VENTILATED,
OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO LET—FRONTING ON BROADWAY, near John-st., elegant offices on second story; it is admirably suited for jewelry or other fancy business, or insurance office. Apply at No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 15.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of No. 388 Bowery, over the jewelry store, suitable for a photograph gallery or other business purposes. Inquire of JOHN COX, in the store.

TO LET—OFFICES AND LOFTS IN NOS. 12 and 14 Cliff-st., near John-st. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of VAN ARSDALE & PATTERSON, in the cigar and tobacco business, at No. 622 Broadway, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by A. VAN ARSDALE.—NEW-YORK, May 18, 1869.
ARNET VAN ARSDALE,
GEO. H. PATTERSON.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROY ALMAILS,
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, SATURDAY, May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE, FRIDAY, June 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES	NELSON, Saturday, May 29.
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE, Saturday, June 5.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J.B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
—VIA—
NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE
WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
CAPT. BRAYTON, CAPT. SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT STEAMER.
JAMES FISK, Jr.,
Managing Director.
M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NEW-HAVEN STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—For New-Haven.—Low fare, quick time. The steamer STATE OF MAINE, Captain E. F. Curtis, having been elegantly refurnished, leaves New-York from Pier No. 25 East River, (Peck-slip,) DAILY at 3¼ P. M. Fare 75 cents. Freight taken at low rates.
D. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1869.

STEAMER ARMENIA WILL COMmence running in place of steamer MARY POWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as refitted.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 6 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd. A morning boat from N.Y. will be put on early in June.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 6, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE.—THE NEW and splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE, having been coppered and refitted, will resume her route on the North River June 3.
Leaving New-York at 4 P. M., and returning will leave Grassy Point at 6¼ A. M.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will commence her Sunday trips to Newburg on SUNDAY MORNING, June 6, 1869.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

1869.
LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat
MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,
leaving New-York from pier No. 28 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at ... 4 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at ... 7:15 A. M.
Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.
Fare each way ... $1 00
Excursion tickets ... 1 50
Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $42.
On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:30 P.M., landing at pier No. 28 about 8 P. M.
On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.
Horses, carriages and general freight transported.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New-York and vicinity. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

CHOICE BARGES, STEAMBOATS and groves, for excursion parties, by applying early to BLOOMER, No. 248 Front-st., or J. H. COTTINGHAM, No. 104 West-st., corner of Liberty. Best of accommodation guaranteed.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 266 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY, of the highest respectability, intelligent and refined, would like a situation as housekeeper for a widower; country preferred. Address Mrs. M. HAPGOOD, Station D.

WET NURSES—WELL-RECOMMENDED nurses for the sick can constantly be found at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 3 6th-st., third house from Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a reliable married man; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness; careful driver; temperate and obliging; has twelve years' City reference; would like the country best. Address M. McNAMARA, Orange Post Office, or call on his last employer, J. H. Lane, No. 67 Leonard-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; has twelve years' experience in this country, and has filled first-class places; understands grapes, flowers and vegetables thoroughly, and the general care of a gentleman's place. Address G. J., gardener, Morrisania Post Office, Westchester County.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLEsale paper house in Philadelphia. Address W. E. FARRELL, No. 510 Minor-st., Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHTS OF
LURLINE.
LURLINE.
LURLINE.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) MAY 24,
LURLINE,
IN ITALIAN.
Pronounced by the public for the
GREAT CAST,
GRAND BALLET,
AND SPLENDID MISE EN SCENE,
THE GRANDEST OPERATIC SPECTACLE ever produced in America.
Miss AGATHA STATES, Mme. TESTA, HABELMANN, FORMES, BARILI and ANTONUCCI.
ACT I.—THE RHINE BY MOONLIGHT.
ACT II.—CORAL CAVE ABODE OF LURLINE.
ACT III.—THE LURLEI-BERG BY MOONLIGHT.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
AND GORGEOUS FINAL TABLEAUX.
TUESDAY—LURLINE IN ENGLISH.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION:

General admission	$1
Secured seats in parquet and balcony	50 cents extra
Family circle	50 cents
Private boxes	$8

Seats can be secured six days in advance, at Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

THE TAMMANY.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 24,
First appearance of the
LEFFINGWELL. LEFFINGWELL.
GUSHING CLORINDA LEFFINGWELL.
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS LEFFINGWELL.
LEFFINGWELL, who acts you LAUGHINGALL.
Byron's sparkling burlesque, CLORINDA,
THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.
Presented with
CHARMING NEW SCENES, BY MALMSHEA.
GORGEOUS (of course) COSTUMES,
by LAUREYS.
PROPERTIES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
by DENHAM.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BALLETS,
by Mlle. BARETTA.
Concluding with first time of
ZANFRETTI'S COMIC PANTOMIME,
PETER GRAY;
OR,
DING DONG DIN.
FIRST TIME OF
MLLE. ZULALIA'S
CHALLENGE TRANSEPT FLIGHT.

LEFFINGWELL AT THE TAMMANY, MONDAY.
LEFFINGWELL set Chicago wild with mirth. His engagement was the great triumph of the season.
LEFFINGWELL played an immense engagement in St. Louis. Houses constantly crowded. Audiences bursting with laughter.
The Philadelphia papers teem with praises of the LEFFINGWELL—ranking his burlesque creations with the very highest order of character acting.
LEFFINGWELL created a furor of fun in New-Orleans. No other engagement approached his in genuine success. Immense audiences convulsed with enthusiastic laughter.
The whole West and South are filled to an extravagant degree with corpulent communities. Individuals of aldermanic proportions meet you on every side. If you ask, "Why these mountains of flesh?" The answer is, "LEFFINGWELL."
THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT that LEFFINGWELL is subsidized by the New-England vest-button manufacturers.
Addenda to Banting—Avoid LEFFINGWELL.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
EVERYTHING NEW.
GRAND RECONSTRUCTION OF PLUTO.
RETURN OF ALICE DUNNING.
THE GREAT LINGARD IN HIS SPECIALTIES.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO MISS MATILDA E. TOEDT,
VIOLINISTE,
AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
BROOKLYN,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 27,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MISS MATILDA E. TOEDT,
VIOLINISTE,
will be assisted by
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto,
MISS EMMA C. THURSBY, Soprano,
MR. GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist,
MR. EDWARD HOFFMANN, Pianist,
And a superb chorus of twenty male voices, carefully selected and trained, under the directorship of
MR. HENRY CAMP.
The chorus will sing some of the finest glees of the German and English schools.
Tickets, $1. To be obtained in Brooklyn, at Bolles', successor to Dyas, No. 246 Fulton-st.; at Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st.; at Rose's, No. 163 Atlantic-st.; and, in New-York, at the music stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., Schirmer, and Jordens & Martens.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT,
TUESDAY, May 25, 1869.
MISS JOSEPHINE HOFLE, MISS MARIA SOMERVILLE, MRS. JENNIE KEMPTON, MISS LOUISE FINCH, MR. H. R. ROMEYN, SIG. P. CENTEMERI.
MR. ANT. L. MORA, Organist and Conductor.
Tickets $1 each; to be had of the Artists and at the door.

CHEAP FOOD! FREE TRADE!
MASS MEETING OF THE
BROOKLYN
FREE-TRADE LEAGUE,
AT THE ATHENAEUM,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 24, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Addresses by Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D., and on "Free Trade and Cheap Food," by Mr. JAMES B. HODGKSKIN.
The public are invited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—DON'T GO IN THE COUNTRY when you get beautiful and handsomely-furnished rooms, with water, bath, closets and board for two at $16 and $18 a week, only 15 minutes from the Park, in the first-class house No. 149 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; a fine hall room for $8.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; reference.

NO. 74 (OLD NO. 56) 7TH-AV., BEtween 14th and 15th sts.—Three handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, also large room on third floor and hall room, with first-class board; ample closets; best of reference required.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a very neatly-furnished room, without board, at No. 26 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 3 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel—Choice rooms to let on second and third floor, singly or en suite, with or without board.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on second floor to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, at No. 249 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' church; also, an upper bedroom.

SECOND FLOOR PARLOR AND bedroom, handsomely furnished, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

TWO OR THREE NICELY-FURnished rooms to rent in a private family, on moderate terms. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board. No. 47 West 16th-st. Good restaurants near by.

TWELFTH-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with or without board, or private table. No. 56 West 12th-st.

NO. 21 WEST 22D-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished apartments for gentlemen only, without board.

NO. 97 CLINTON-PLACE—FIRST-CLASS rooms en suite, with board; Summer prices.

NO. 125 5TH-AV.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE obtained near Glen Cove, on Long Island; splendid bathing, boating and fishing near the house. Inquire of COURT & GOLDSMITH, No. 5 James-slip, or address WM. H. COCKS, Locust Valley Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and infant, in Newark, near Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. Address, stating terms, &c., H. G., Box No. 109 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 150 feet elevation, with extensive grounds on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class; will open June 20. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

HEATH HOUSE,
Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.
Open on the 1st of June. One cottage with nine rooms to let. For further particulars address
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open about June 1. It is desirably situated, on high ground, commanding a fine view of the ocean, Pleasure Bay, and surrounding country. It is distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it especially desirable for those in delicate health. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to beach and cars. Good stabling. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

WINDEMERE COTTAGE, GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. For circulars call or address M. P. BROWNING & CO., No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, or at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—THE AMERICAN MERchants' Union Express Company, at their stables, Hubert and Laight sts., and Broome and Marion sts., New-York City, have for sale thirty first-class express horses; also, second-hand single and double express wagons, Concord and New-York manufacture, all in good order.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF DARK BROWN horses, about 15½ hands high and 6 and 7 years old, sound and kind, and good goers in single or double harness. To be seen at stable No. 10 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A GRAY EAGLE HORSE, gray in color, 15¾ hands, 7 years old, sound, kind, stylish, and can trot in three minutes. Apply to JAMES S. SELDEN, Nos. 168 and 150 East 24th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST WEEK OF
OTHELLO,
AND LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY as
OTHELLO.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS as IAGO.
SATURDAY MATINEE—IAGO,
AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 28,
BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE of
MISS MARY McVICKER.
SATURDAY EVENING,
WILD OATS,
WITH
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Miss FANNY MORANT.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
MANFRED.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, May 26,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will have the pleasure of reading Lord Byron's beautiful poem of
MANFRED,
assisted by the members of the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
with Schumann's original music.
CHORUS under the direction of Mr. AGRICOL PAUER, Conductor of the LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.
Doors open at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock.
Box sheet now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
respectfully announces that his
BENEFIT
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, May 31,
on which occasion will be produced Lord Lytton's beautiful play of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
with entirely new and appropriate SCENERY, DRESSES, PROPERTIES, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL.
The management has pleasure in announcing the arrival of the celebrated
LAURIE TROUPE,
who will within a short period appear in one of those peculiar pantomimes with which their name and fame, as distinguished from all others in this branch of art, are identified through Europe, and who unite in a remarkable degree the grace and delicacy of execution of the French Ravel with the exuberant joy and animal vigor of the English Grimaldi School.

In consequence of their approaching appearance the management is compelled to announce
THE CLOSING NIGHTS OF
CASTE PERFORMED EVERY NIGHT CASTE
CASTE AND CASTE
CASTE SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. CASTE
This beautiful play, recognized everywhere the English tongue prevails, as per excellence
THE COMEDY
of the era, and the most
EXQUISITE PICTURE
of the manners and customs of our day, and which has elicited, from opening to close, the
UNFLAGGING INTEREST
OF
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED HOUSES,
must be immediately withdrawn.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED
FOR
REMAINING NIGHTS.

WALLACK'S.
LAST NIGHTS
AND
SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2,
of the successful comedy of
CASTE.
CASTE. CASTE.

STEINWAY HALL.
OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 25.
PROGRAMME.
1. Transcription on "Rigoletto" ... Liszt
Mr. THEODOR MARTENS.
2. Recitativo e Romanza, "Colli Nativi" ... Arditi
Mr. WM. MACDONALD.
3. Concerto in A major, { a Allegro Maestoso, b Adagio Sentimentale, c Rondo Pastorale ... Ole Bull
OLE BULL, (with Piano and Organ accompaniment.)
4. Cavatina, "La Separazione" ... Rossini
Miss S. W. BARTON.
5. Fantasia upon Scotch Airs ... Ole Bull
OLE BULL, (with Piano and Organ accompaniment.)
INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.
6. Ave Maria ... Gounod
Miss S. W. BARTON and OLE BULL.
7. Song, "Come into the Garden, Maud" ... Balfe
Mr. WM. MACDONALD.
8. "Greeting from Afar"—Largo Posato e Rondo Capriccioso ... Ole Bull
OLE BULL, (with Piano and Organ accompaniment.)
9. Duett, "Tardi si Fa," opera of "Faust" ... Gounod
Miss BARTON and Mr. MACDONALD.
Mr. BENJAMIN OWEN ... Accompanist

STEINWAY HALL.
It is proposed to give, on some evening during the ensuing three weeks, a grand
MEMORIAL CONCERT
at Steinway Hall, in honor of the memory of the late CHARLES C. B. SEYMOUR, the entire proceeds of which are devoted to the family of the deceased. A vast array of the best musical, vocal and instrumental talent has been placed at the disposal of the Committee, and it is believed the entertainment will at once surpass all that have preceded it in point of attraction, and be worthy of the occasion and the dead it memorizes.
The concert is undertaken with the active and cordial coöperation of

H. J. Raymond,	Wm. Winter,
W. H. Hurlbut,	George H. Butler,
Wm. Steinway,	Joseph Howard, Jr.,
Wm. Stuart,	Edward H. House,
R. G. Dorémus,	Theo. Hagen,
Chas. A. Dana,	L. F. Harrison,
Carl Rosa,	Max Maretzek,
Albert Weber,	Max Strakosch,
Mark Smith,	Theo. Thomas,
W. A. Pond,	M. Cooney.

THE TURF.

THE GRAND INAUGURAL MEETING
OF THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION
Will be held at their Grounds,
BROOKLYN, Long Island,
On
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
May 25, 27, 29.
TUESDAY, May 25.
NO. 1. PREMIUM $500.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
For all horses that have never beaten 2:45.
$350 to first; $100 to second; $50 to third horse.
Daniel Mace names b. m. Lydia Thompson.
Owner names b. m. Ellen Tree.
John Murphy names b. m. Lady Ella.
Daniel Pfifer names br. m. No name.
E. Ward names b. g. Trenton, (formerly Defiance.)
NO. 2. PREMIUM $1,500.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5.
For all double teams.
$1,000 to first; $350 to second; $150 to third horse.
Daniel Mace names g. g. Mack, (formerly Ulock,) b. g. Twang.
B. S. Wright names blk. s. Darkness, blk. m. Jessie Wales.
W. L. Simmons names br. g. Old Put, s. s. Honest Allen.
THURSDAY, May 27.
NO. 1. PREMIUM $500.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
For all horses that have never beaten 2:37.
$350 to first; $100 to second; $50 to third horse.
Alden Goldsmith names s. g. Hunter.
John J. Hornbeck names s. g. Aglia.
Daniel Mace names b. m. Lydia Thompson.
Wm. Dall names blk. s. Mike Norton.
J. Cudney names b. m. Atlanta.
John Murphy names b. m. Lady Franklin.
E. Ward names g. g. Mercer.
J. H. Whitson names s. g. Clarence.
Owner names br. g. Sir John.
NO. 2. PREMIUM $3,000.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
For all horses that have never beaten 2:29.
$2,000 to first; $700 to second; $300 to third horse.
Wm. Woodruff names b. g. Shepherd Knapp, Jr.
Chas. Champlin names s. g. Wm. H. Taylor.
James McKee names g. g. Surprise.
Daniel Mace names b. g. Commodore Nutt.
W. H. Saunders names b. g. Western New-York.
Owner names b. m. Grand Duchess.
Wm. L. Simmons names br. g. Old Put.
E. L. Maynard names blk. s. Darkness.
SATURDAY, MAY 29.
NO. 1. PREMIUM $1,000.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
For all horses that have never beaten 2:31.
$700 to first; $200 to second; $100 to third horse.
Alden Goldsmith names b. m. Lady Whitman.
B. L. Wright names blk. m. Jessie Wales.
F. J. Nodine names b. m. Belle of Brooklyn, formerly Kate.
M. Roden names b. g. Little Fred.
James McGee names s. g. Star.
Wm. L. Simmons names br. g. Old Put.
Geo. W. Ferguson names br. g. Needle Gun.
NO. 2. PREMIUM $3,000.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
For all horses except Lady Thorne and Mountain Boy.
$2,000 to first; $1,500 to second; $500 to third horse.
A. F. Fawcett names ch. s. Bashaw, Jr.
Daniel Mace names br. s. Rhode Island.
Norris Holcomb names b. m. Lucy.
Peter Manee names b. m. American Girl.
Wm. L. Simmons names br. s. Geo. Wilkes.
Budd Doble names b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
GOOD DAY AND TRACK.
RACES TO COMMENCE EACH DAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK P. M.
Coney Island cars leave Fulton Ferry every five minutes for the grounds direct.
Cars for Greenwood, to connect with dummy road, leave Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries every five minutes during the day.
The steamboat NORWALK will leave 23d-st., East River, at 11 A. M.; Broome-st., East River, 11:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 12; Wall-st., New-York, at 12:30 P. M., and return as soon as races are over. Fare fifty cents for round trip.
The steamboat NAUSHON will leave 34th-st., North River, at 11 A. M.; West 10th-st., 11:30 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 12:15 P. M., and return as soon as races are over. Fare fifty cents for round trip.
Admission to the grounds, $1; to the grand stand and quarter-stretch, $1 additional; no charge for ladies to grand stand.
In case of postponement, flags will be displayed on the Hoffman House, New-York Hotel, Astor House, Fulton Ferry Houses, and City Hall, Brooklyn.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF MIDdle-aged men, stricture, fistula, piles. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.
(Late Pike's, 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Jas. Fisk, Jr....Proprietor | C. W. Tayleure....Manager
On MONDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1869.
FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA.
After elaborate preparation, of Sardou's heroic drama, entitled
PATRIE, ("Fatherland.")
"PATRIE" | Produced from the author's manuscript, (Expressly translated for this house by Mr. H. A. Delille,) and from the original models, diagrams, &c., forwarded by Mr. Sardou from Paris.
IN 5 ACTS AND 7 TABLEAUX.
A great cast, including the following special engagements:

Mr. C. W. COULDOCK	as	COUNT RYSOOR
Mr. FRANK MAYO	as	CAPT. KARLOO
Mr. GEO. H. CLARKE	as	LA TREMOUILLE
Mrs. MARY GLADSTANE	as	DOLORES

Duke Alva....Mr. F. Bangs	Noricarmes....J. Carden
Wm. of Orange....C. Hall	Capt. Rincon....G. Loveday
Jonas....F. Chippendale	Alberti....G. Johnson
Miguel....E. McIntyre	Galena....W. Burns
Bakenel....J. Cook	Vargas....W. Reeve
Cortadello....W. Beekman	Pastor....J. Bilby
Rafaela....Miss Blanche Grey	Sarah....Mrs. M. Stetson
Gudule....Miss Egberts	Berti....Miss Everett

THE GREAT MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE.
The scene of this great drama is Brussels under the Duke of Alva, in 1570; its historical story is based upon the revolt of the citizens of Brussels—encouraged by William of Orange—against the rule of Philip II. of Spain.
ORDER OF THE TABLEAUX.

Tableau 1	Hall of Butchers	The Edict
Tableau 2	Home of Rysoor	A Revelation
Tableau 3	The Ramparts	Conspiracy
Tableau 4	Alva's Cabinet	The Betrayal
Tableau 5	The Town Hall	The Struggle
Tableau 6	Torture Chamber	The Oath
Tableau 7	The Public Square	Forbidden Tears

The scenery by Messrs. Marston, Seavey, Du Flocq and Thorne. Costumes all new and historically correct.
FIRST "PATRIE" MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
A GREAT PANTOMIMIC SUCCESS.
Roars of laughter and evident admiration of
THE WHIMSICALITIES OF THE CLOWN.
THE HUMOR OF THE PANTALOON.
THE AGILITY OF THE HARLEQUIN.
THE GENIALITY OF THE COLUMBINE.
THE QUAINTNESS OF THE JOKES.
THE INGENUITY OF THE TRICKS.
THE CLASSIC GRACE OF THE BALLET.
THE RAPIDITY OF THE CHANGES.
THE PERFECTION OF THE SANGALLI.
THE BRILLIANCY of the TRANSFORMATION.
THE PICTURESQUE SCENERY.
THE SUPERB COSTUMES.
THE CHARACTERISTIC MUSIC.
THE TERRIBLE GIANTS.
THE INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER,
AND THE FLYING VELOCIPEDE.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.
Secure your seats in advance.

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JAMES FISK, Jr. ... Proprietor
L. BENEDICK ... Stage Manager
E. COLONNE ... Musical Director
LAST APPEARANCES IN AMERICA
OF
MLLE. LUCILLE TOSTEE.
ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY
the Great Popular Success,
THE HERMIT'S BELL,
with those eminent Artists,
IRMA and DECRE.
ON TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
BARBE BLEUE,
with
TOSTEE as BOULOTTE.
ON SATURDAY EVENING,
FAREWELL OF MLLE. TOSTEE,
who will appear in two pieces.
M. LANDRY and M. CHOUFLEURIE.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. Adoption of Summer Prices. Orchestra chairs, $1; dress circle, 75c.; balcony circle, 50c.; family circle, 25c.; reserved dress circle, $1. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PYGMALION,
in which the London Burlesque Combination, Miss Jennie Willmore, Miss Lizzie Willmore and the great London comedian, Mr. Felix Rogers, in conjunction with the popular Waverley Burlesque and Comedy Company.
RIGL SISTERS IN TWO DANCES.
The performance to commence with a capital new Farce each evening.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.
IXION. IXION. IXION.
SATURDAY MATINEE
AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The Grand Spectacular Burlesque Pantomime, in two acts, of ROBINSON CRUSOE.
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
ACT I.—THE BURLESQUE.
ACT II.—THE PANTOMIME.
Supported by the unequaled
BURLESQUE and PANTOMIME COMBINATION.
The following are the rates of admission:
MATINEE PRICES—Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1; all other parts of the house, 50c.; children under 10 years, 25c.
EVENING PRICES—Admission to Family Circle, 50c.; Dress Circle and Parquet, 75 cents; Orchestra and Balcony Chairs, $1, which include all the Museum Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The Brilliant equestrienne, Mlle KATE FISHER, Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN BLANCHARD, Mr. OLIVER B. DOUD, MAZEPPA, Miss FISHER as Mazeppa. POOR DOG TRAY. Mr. and Mrs. BLANCHARD. Miss FISHER'S TRAINED STEED, WONDER. Mr. BLANCHARD'S LEARNED DOG, CARLO.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.—14TH-ST.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS	ADMISSION 50 CTS.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS	GALLERY..25 CENTS.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS	ORCHESTRA SEATS,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS	75 CENTS.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS	TWO HOURS FUN.

First appearance of the brilliant Tenor Singer,
Mr. Wm. Dwyer, Unsworth, Eugene, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Hogan, Hughes.
DAN BRYANT'S BURLESQUE ... RED HOT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. Immense hit of the UNBLEACHED BLONDES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
THIS (SUNDAY,) MAY 23, 1869,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
Afternoon at 2 o'clock; evening at 8 o'clock.
MR. J. LEVY,
MR. J. LEVY,
the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS,
in a new and brilliant programme every concert.
Conductor ... THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES EXTRA $2.

MONSTER MUSICAL PALACE
At the Empire City Rink, corner 3d-av. and 63d and 64th sts.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
BY
H. B. DODWORTH'S ORCHESTRA.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, May 23, at 3 o'clock.
SUNDAY EVENING, May 23, at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
On MONDAY EVENING, May 24, first appearance of Miss CARRIE MOORE, the Skatorial Queen.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE JUNE NUMBER OF NICK NAX is out! Full of jokes and funny cuts!

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.
Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, 55 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 20 new and 15 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of fine first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, 50 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward, and new organs for $50 and upward, for cash.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET—A complete library of modern music for voice and piano-forte, 100 books now ready.

Chopin's Valses, complete	50c.
Eighteen baritone and bass songs	50c.
Beethoven's 45 original waltzes	50c.
Le Nozze de Figaro, complete, for piano-forte	50c.
Verdi's Rigoletto, complete, for piano-forte	50c.

Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO.,
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PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

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CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVerack, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes.
Pupils can remain and receive instruction during vacation.
Summer boarders will be received July 2.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, WHO proposes to spend his Summer vacation on the Great Lakes and in the Northwest, would like to take charge of two or three intelligent boys. Address JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. C. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Divorce and Infanticide Strongly Condemned by the Old School Assembly.

Is Total Abstinence a Christian Duty?

Interesting Debates in the New School Assembly.

The Old School—Third Day.

The morning session of the Old School Presbyterians yesterday commenced with the usual religious exercises.

Rev. Dr. S. I. PRIME, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, presented an invitation to the Commissioners, and to the members of the Press in attendance, to a reception on Monday evening, the 24th inst., at Apollo Rooms; the tickets to be obtained from the Temporary Clerk, Dr. RODGERS.

It was made the first order for next Monday afternoon to receive and hear the delegates from other corresponding bodies. This includes the New School Assembly, the Reformed (Dutch) Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the United and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, the Associate Reformed Church, &c.

The Stated Clerk called attention to the fact that the Presbytery of Knox is at present connected with no Synod.

Rev. Dr. BLACKWOOD moved that it, together with two other neighboring Presbyteries, meet in October, 1869, as a new Synod, to be called the "Synod of Atlantic."

DIVORCE AND INFANTICIDE.

Rev. ROBERT BEER presented the following preamble and resolutions upon the subjects of divorce and infanticide, which were referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures:

Whereas, It is well known that unscriptural views of the marriage relation are becoming prevalent in some parts of our land, so that its obligations are disregarded by many, and separations of husband and wife, and divorces for slight and unwarrantable reasons are becoming more frequent every year; and

Whereas, The horrible crime of infanticide is also on the increase; and

Whereas, The evils which these errors and crimes have already brought upon the Church and country, and the worse evils which they threaten in the near future, make it imperative that the whole power of the Ministry and Church of Jesus Christ should be put forth in maintenance of the truth or of virtue in regard to these things. Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we urge upon all the ministers of our Church the duty of giving instruction to the people of their respective charges as to the scriptural doctrine concerning the marriage relation; and that we warn them against wedlock with any who may have been divorced upon other than scriptural grounds; and that we also exhort Church sessions to the exercise of due discipline in the cases of those members who may be guilty of violating the law of Christ in this particular.

2. That we regard the destruction by parents of their own offspring, before birth, with abhorrence, as a crime against God and against nature, and that as there are many influences at work in public and in secret to corrupt the minds of the people, until the frequency of such murders is no longer sought to be concealed, we hereby warn those that are guilty of this crime that they cannot inherit eternal life; and that it is vile hypocrisy for such persons to remain in connection with the visible Church of Christ, and that we exhort those who have been called to preach the Gospel, and all who love purity and the truth, and who would avert the just judgment of Almighty God from the State and nation, that they be no longer silent or tolerant of these things, but that they take a bold stand that the floods of impurity and cruelty may be stayed.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures, through Dr. KNOX, reported a resolution that as to the subject of Temperance the Assembly reiterate its former deliverances.

Rev. T. McCAULEY, WILSON PHRANER and J. KELLY urged the Christian duty of Total Abstinence.

Rev. T. H. SKINNER could not agree to the statement that always and everywhere Total Abstinence is a Christian duty.

Rev. THOMAS McCAULEY proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That our ministry be exhorted to preach on the duty of Total Abstinence on the third Sabbath of December or at the earliest practicable time.

Rev. G. S. PLUMLEY moved that the Assembly reiterate its former deliverances in favor of Total Abstinence, especially that of 1865 at Pittsburg.

Rev. A. L. BLACHFORD could not see that the Scriptures enjoin total abstinence.

Rev. S. COOK believed we must teach that ministers and elders who take a glass of wine exert an influence for evil. My heart, he said, has been pained when I have seen such rulers giving an example to youth of drinking intoxicating drinks. Let us speak out in defence of good morals.

Rev. F. E. SHEARER, who presides over a large temperance organization, could not believe that the use of intoxicating drink as a beverage is always wrong.

JAS. E. BROWN, Esq., suggested that the Sessions ought to sustain their pastors in all efforts for total abstinence.

A conference having occurred since the last year with the several Presbyterian bodies, this resolution was passed with reference to it:

Resolved, That the Assembly accepts and approves the report, and recommends the continuance of the same Committee, to represent this Assembly in further consideration of the subject of the union of the Churches represented in the Conference.

REUNION WITH THE NEW SCHOOL AND THE SOUTHERN CHURCH.

It was made the first order for Tuesday afternoon, to hear the report of the Committee of Conference with the New School Assembly on reunion.

The following overtures and recommendations were read by Dr. KNOX, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures:

Extract from the Minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, April 19, 1869.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia would respectfully present the following overture to the General Assembly to meet in New-York in May, 1869, to wit:

That this Presbytery views with regret the continued separation between our Church and those Churches of the South with which we once stood on the closest relations of union, and request the Assembly to institute measures for a correspondence between us and the Southern Presbyterian Church, in the hope that this movement may lead to union of the divided portions of our Communion on the basis of the ancient and unaltered standard of the Presbyterian Church.

Overture from Lewes Presbytery on union with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Presbytery of Lewes, at its stated meeting in Snow Hill, Maryland, Oct. 2, 1868, adopted the following:

Whereas, There is no question in regard to agreement in doctrine between us and the Southern branch of our church; and

Whereas, This is an important period in their history in which we could give them opportune aid; and

Whereas, By union with them we could labor more effectually for the benefit of the freedmen;

Therefore, We hereby overture the next General Assembly to take action looking toward union with that branch of the Church.

Signed, &c.

Resolution of the Presbytery of Potomac in regard to the Southern Presbyterian Church, passed May 3, 1869.

It was resolved that this Presbytery hereby gives expression to its feelings of Christian sympathy and fellowship for the Southern Presbyterian Church, and hope the day may not be far distant when the providence of God may open the way for the reunion of these two branches of our beloved Church.

Signed, &c.

Rev. Mr. CARSON, of North Carolina, urged the recommendations. Rev. W. O. JOHNSTONE desired all feeling to be swept away. Let us be one with the Southern Church, he said. It is thoroughly orthodox. There is no place where the Presbyterian Church can do so much good as in the South. The Church South cannot do much now for the colored race. We must help them. There is perfect unanimity between us as to doctrine. So far as the freedmen are concerned, we never can do the work unless by their help. We need to have the base of supplies near the point of effort. The spontaneous flowing of the colored race is to the Presbyterian Church in the South, if we were all together, one united body. My pulpit was not, during the war, considered the most loyal, but in it brethren of every shade of opinion preached, and preached the Gospel. Other brethren in my city (Philadelphia) were always defining their position, and trying to outrun the New School brethren and other sectaries, but their temporary popularity has been lost. The Churches where the Gospel of Christ was most faithfully preached are the strongest to-day.

Rev. A. A. E. TAYLOR, of Georgetown, D. C., said he knew that there was a large number of the Southern Church in favor of reunion, but many are yet opposed even to receiving a delegate from this body.

Rev. Dr. BLACKWOOD earnestly desired to see this Assembly take the initiative in this matter.

The whole subject was then referred to a Special Committee, to be hereafter appointed by the Moderator.

Notice was given of a joint prayer meeting on the part of both Assemblies, to be held on Monday morning, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Brick Church. The Assembly then adjourned.

The New School—Third Day.

The New School General Assembly convened for its third day's session at the Church of the Covenant at 9:45 A. M. yesterday, three-quarters of an hour previously having been spent in devotional exercises.

SABBATH-SCHOOL INTERESTS.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, Rev. Dr. D. W. POOR, of Newark, N. J., Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Sabbath-School Interests, reported on behalf of that Committee that the last General Assembly refused to give them a paid Secretary; that in consequence thereof, although there is much work to be done, the Committee are unable to report any positive action taken by them during the past year; and they now ask this General Assembly to make provision for furnishing them with a Secretary, or else to discharge the Committee. The report was referred to the Standing Committee on Sabbath-Schools.

An invitation was accepted from the Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry for the members of the Assembly to visit that institution, each at his leisure.

ANSWERS TO OVERTURES WANTED.

Rev. Dr. H. DARLING, of Albany, Chairman of the Committee on Answers to Overtures of the last General Assembly, reported that no answers had yet been put in possession of the Committee by the following Presbyteries: Dubuque, Chariton, Cedar Rapids, Minnesota, Winona, Osage, Kansas, Kingston, Holston, Tioga, Ithaca, Rockaway, Grand River Valley, Alton, Knox, Galena, Chicago, Des Moines and Iowa City. The delegations from these Presbyteries promised to acquaint the Committee with the action taken by their respective bodies in time for the presentation of the general report.

REDUCING PRESBYTERIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Rev. Dr. ALBERT T. CHESTER, of Buffalo, Chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported that communications had been received and considered by the Committee from the Presbyteries of Genesee, Ontario, Green Castle and others, urging the reduction of the *per capita* assessments levied on the Presbyteries, and the Committee recommend that said assessment be reduced from eight to six cents for each member reported in the Presbyterial minutes. The Committee also recommend that the subject of authorizing the holding of sessions without the presence of a minister be referred to the Committee on Church Polity. Also, that the action of a certain Church, (name and nature not specified,) concerning which complaint has been lodged with the Committee, be referred to the Judicial Committee.

The last two recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

The question being put as to adopting the first recommendation of the Committee, reducing the Presbyterial assessments, Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, of New-York, said in explanation that the assessment years ago was only six cents for each Church communicant. At the last General Assembly it was found, however, that owing to the increased demands on the funds for paying the expenses of the delegates from California, this rate of assessment was not sufficient. The delegates from the four Presbyteries in that section asked to have their passages paid both ways, which sums amounted in the aggregate to many hundreds of dollars. If it was the intention of the Assembly to continue the payment of these expenses, eight cents per communicant was not too high a tax. The supposition originally entertained was, in his opinion, that the delegates from these far-off Presbyteries would embrace the opportunity of the meeting of the General Assembly to visit their friends in the Atlantic States, while they might, at the same time, be commissioned to represent their Presbyteries in this body. In that case, they might be expected to defray their expenses, so far as passage either way was concerned, and any extra expense to which they were subjected, after landing here, would be defrayed by the Assembly.

Mr. NATHAN LANE, of Brooklyn, moved that the matter be referred to the Mileage Committee, which was agreed to.

DELEGATES TO CORRESPONDING BODIES—INTERESTING DEBATE.

Rev. Dr. CHESTER, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported on behalf of that Committee a resolution to the effect that while this General Assembly is heartily desirous of continuing its communication with other religious bodies with whom it is in correspondence, still, as a matter of financial necessity, the Assembly adopts this rule, viz.: That whenever delegates are appointed to corresponding religious bodies, it is optional with such delegates whether they communicate with them by letter or in person at their own expense; except that in cases where it is deemed necessary to delegate representatives to the other branch of this Church, the system now prevailing (personal representation) is to be continued in full force.

This report gave rise to considerable debate, nearly all who took part in it considering the proposition highly impolitic.

Rev. Dr. Z. M. HUMPHREY, of Philadelphia, moved to strike out the words "as a matter of financial necessity." If the report was to be adopted at all, he thought it would be more dignified if that phrase were omitted.

Hon. FRED. STARR, of Rochester, opposed the entire report. He was unwilling to believe that it met with the general approval of the Church, and, in his opinion, it was making serious what in his view was a trifling affair.

Rev. Dr. E. P. PRATT, of Ohio, moved to table the report. The effect of its adoption, in his opinion, would be to estrange the Church from the Congregationalism of New-England; and this, when the tendency of the times was toward Christian unity, would be highly injurious. In the West, particularly, the Church was desirous of holding on to New-England. Nothing ought to be done here that might have an estranging effect, more especially as the Congregationalists are reported to be anxious to form a union with the other branch of the Church.

Rev. Dr. DARLING, of Albany, in order to put the matter in less obnoxious shape, moved to amend by instructing the Committee to answer the overture by saying that it is, in the opinion of the Assembly, unwise for the present to make any change in the matter proposed.

Hon. JOHN A. FOOT, of Cleveland, moved to refer the whole matter back to the Committee. He was in favor, however, of speaking the honest truth in this matter. The salaries of ministers had in many cases been reduced almost to starvation point under the recent rate of assessment, and if it were thought desirable to incur the expense incident to a personal representation in the corresponding religious bodies, he favored an increase of the tax. He believed, however, the Assembly should express itself plainly and honestly on this point, by the avowal that financial necessity now compelled a reduction of expenditures.

Rev. Mr. BEYER, of California, said that he came from his Presbytery as a representative to this General Assembly. He came overland, on the first through train of the Pacific Railroad, and arrived here on the first day of this Convention, leaving San Francisco nine days before. He did not come for the purpose of visiting friends, as it had been suggested others might come from his State, but simply in compliance with the wishes of his Presbytery who desired to be represented in this body. They were doing good work for the Church in his section of the country, and he thought this Assembly should be willing to pay all the expenses incident to the strengthening of the Church. He did not favor asking the Church for a little money; in that case but little would be given. He would say rather, "we want a great deal of money, and we mean to have it." That is by far the better way to insure getting a sufficiency. He had had much experience in collecting money for Church purposes and he was able to speak knowingly. There was nothing to be gained by putting forth the representation that the Church was poor. The Church, thank God, was rich enough, and would give liberally enough, if asked to do so for the building up of Christ's kingdom.

Rev. Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, was sorry to see that a distinction had been made concerning two matters, which, in his opinion, should go together. The question of reducing the Presbyterial assessments had been referred to the Mileage Committee. Why not refer this present question also to that Committee? Delegates from the Far West had an interest in this matter. Why, the whole Church of God is tending toward the Pacific coast. The Assembly might wonder at it; but the Presbyteries there hoped that the General Assembly of 1871, if not that of next year, would be held in San Francisco. How would the brethren from the Atlantic States feel then, if there were a scarcity of funds to liquidate their expenses? [Suppressed laughter.] If the idea that had been thrown out concerning the pay of California delegates should obtain, only rich men would be able to attend the Assembly as Commissioners. He was not so fortunate as the delegate from California who came through by railroad. He had five hundred miles of staging to do before reaching here. He might possibly visit some friends in this section of the country if he could "sponge" on them, but he did not come for that purpose; [merriment,] he came simply to represent his Presbytery. He was disinclined, however, to say more at this juncture.

Hon. JOHN A. FOOT said that he had no intention of conveying the idea that the representatives from the Pacific coast should be pecuniary losers by coming here. He was heartily glad to see them, and to learn from them of the progress of the Church in their far-off section of the Union. Of course, their proper expenses are to be paid; but in his opinion the Assembly should make special provision for defraying these and all other charges hereafter, or else declare that in future the Church judicatory would study greater economy than in the past. He pressed his motion to refer the matter back to the Committee.

Rev. Dr. S. B. CANFIELD, of Syracuse, thought that the two questions, paying the California delegates and the representatives to corresponding bodies, should be considered together, as they were, financially considered, embraced in the same subject matter. Let the Assembly foot the bill of expenses incurred by the delegates from the Pacific Coast. According to what had been said the assessment of eight cents per communicant would cover all the expenses, both of delegates and of representatives, to corresponding bodies. The amount was small, and would be freely paid. Eight cents to-day had no more purchasing power than four cents had years ago, and the six cents assessment was then universally paid without a murmur. He hoped eight cents assessment would continue to be levied.

Elder E. B. JONES, of Pen Yan, thought the Assembly was making much of a very small matter. He was sorry to see that it created so much debate. His idea was that a most friendly spirit should be evinced toward all Evangelical denominations, and in his opinion the making no provision for a personal representation of the Church at their councils, would not be by them considered as evincing this spirit. He remembered when, more than thirty years since, Methodist ministers would not affiliate with their Presbyterian brethren, and *vice versa*. This feeling had passed away, and Christians were coming now to consider their brethren of diverse faiths as co-workers in the one great cause. He desired to see this view strengthened, and for that reason he was opposed to the tenor of the Committee's report. He favored a personal, not a mere letter representation of the Church, at all general convocations of religious bodies with whom this Assembly was in correspondence.

Dr. CHESTER, Chairman of the Committee, said that the report was not to be considered as a child of the Committee; it was no bantling of theirs, and he would as soon see it strangled now as not. The Committee had simply given shape to the ideas which seemed to them to be very generally entertained by the presbyteries, and were governed in their action by the pressure which came from outside. The Committee was told that there was great complaint as to the amount of expenditures incurred by the Assembly, and they were asked to reduce them. Now, how was this to be done, how was satisfaction to be given to the presbyteries in this particular, except by recommending a reduction of the assessment, as the Committee had done? Whether that reduction was to be put into effect, he left it for the Assembly to say. As to the matter of representatives to corresponding bodies, if delegates would refer to the minutes of the last Convention, now in their possession, they would see that out of all these corresponding bodies, sixteen in number, only four sent representatives to the last General Assembly. It would appear from this fact that our anxiety to be represented at their councils was greater than theirs to be represented here. He would not say this was so, but that appearance might be given it. He would say also that the holding out of any pecuniary inducement to become a Commissioner to this Assembly from any of these far-off Presbyteries might work an injury by giving rise to a sort of political scramble for the position. Let us stop it.

The question was then put on the motion of Judge FOOT, to refer the matter back to the Committee, and carried.

Judge FOOT then moved to reconsider the motion whereby the matter of reducing the *per capita* assessments on presbyteries was referred to the Committee on Mileage. The motion was lost.

CORRESPONDING BODIES.

The Assembly then agreed to listen to the reports from representatives to corresponding bodies appointed by the last General Assembly.

These reports were from Rev. D. W. LATHROP, of New-York, representative to the one hundred and fifty-ninth General Association of the Congregational Church of Connecticut; Rev. D. W. DURYEA, representative to the General Association (Congregational) of New-Hampshire; Rev. FRANCIS P. WHEELER, representatives to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; Rev. Dr. P. H. FOWLER, of Utica, (the Moderator,) and Rev. Dr. R. D. HITCHCOCK, of New-York, representatives to the Free Church in Scotland and to the Presbyterian General Assembly in Ireland.

All these reports speak highly of the courteous reception given the representatives by the bodies to which they were accredited. The report of Dr. FOWLER contained certain suggestions as to introducing into the Church in this country several matters of Church polity that obtained in the Scotch and Irish Churches, especially one known as the "deacons' court." On motion, a special committee was appointed to take these suggestions into consideration. This Committee consists of Rev. Dr. R. R. BOOTH, of New-York; Rev. Dr. BYRON SUNDERLAND, of Washington, D. C., and Hon. Judge JOSEPH ALLISON, of Philadelphia.

JOINT PRAYER MEETING.

Rev. Dr. CROSBY, Chairman of the Committee on Devotional Exercises, offered a resolution that this Assembly unite with the Old School branch in a joint prayer meeting in the Brick Church, Fifth-avenue, from 8:30 to 9:30 A. M. on Monday next. The resolution was adopted.

A QUIET PLACE OF MEETING WANTED.

Mr. DRENNEN, of Madison, asked if the Committee of Arrangements could not procure a more suitable place for holding the Assembly meetings than this church was. The noise in the street disturbed the sessions greatly, and at the back part of the church it was, at times, impossible to hear what was said by delegates.

Rev. Dr. HATFIELD replied that in the whole City there was not a quieter locality than this, and if the brethren would only cease private conversation during the meetings everything said might be heard and understood.

SABBATH DESECRATION—DECORATING SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Rev. Dr. CHESTER, of Buffalo, offered the following resolution from the Committee on Bills and Overtures:

Resolved, That while we heartily sympathize with the noble and affecting tribute proposed to be paid our buried soldiers whose lives were sacrificed in the cause of the Union, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, by decorating the soldiers' graves with floral offerings; we nevertheless enter our urgent protest against the desecration of the Sabbath for this purpose, and recommend the proper authorities to appoint next Saturday for that interesting ceremony.

Dr. CHESTER, in support of the resolution, said that the change of day had already been made in Washington and other places. He did not know that the passage of this resolution would produce the desired effect here; but it was, nevertheless, the duty of the Assembly to make an effort to bring it about.

The resolution was adopted.

Hon. FRED. STARR moved that a committee of three be appointed to report this resolution to the Committee of Arrangements of the Grand Army of the Republic, and urge compliance with it, and to make such further use of its disposition as may be necessary to contribute to carrying out the object contemplated. The motion was carried, and Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, of Philadelphia, Rev. E. W. CHIDLAW, of Madison, and Hon. FRED. STARR, of Rochester, were appointed as such committee.

The Assembly then adjourned, after prayer by the Moderator, to 9:45 A. M. on Monday next.

THE BERGEN CITY MYSTERY.

The Other Side of the Story of the Family Feud—Affidavit of Isaac Wilson—Arrest of Robert M. Wilson for Perjury—Statement of the Deceased in Regard to His Son's Treatment.

ISAAC WILSON, against whom ROBERT M. WILSON has preferred grave and extraordinary charges in the remarkable family feud and alleged murder case, which has created no little excitement, appeared before Justice WHITE, at Hoboken, yesterday, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and also made an affidavit. Mr. ISAAC WILSON alleges that the statements made by ROBERT M. WILSON are all false, and, as will be seen by the following, the affair is by no means deprived of its mystery by either affidavit. ISAAC, in his affidavit, says that ROBERT WILSON, the deceased was his brother, and that in the year 1855 the deceased lived at No. 110 West Forty-fifth-street, New-York, with his family, then consisting of his wife, his son and daughter, and that he bought a house and lot in February, 1855, and that in November, he sold the house to deponent and gave him a warrantee deed, signed by ROBERT WILSON and wife, in presence of JOHN STEMLER, Esq., and that the deed is recorded in the Clerk's Office, New-York City. The affidavit avers that deponent let ROBERT WILSON have possession of the house and lot to the year 1867, when he came to ISAAC WILSON all bruised and beaten by his son, ROBERT M. WILSON, and his wife MARTHA. The deponent further states that the children were aware at the time that deponent had bought the property, and they tried to induce their father to return to New-York, but he refused on account of being so badly beaten by them. Deponent then commenced proceedings in the New-York Courts to recover possession of the house and lot, and the case was decided in his favor. It was taken to a higher Court, and again given favorable to him, and they are now seeking to take it to the Court of Appeals. From the 19th October, 1867, the deceased lived in deponent's house in Bergen, and for some time prior to his death was very sickly, and was under the care of Dr. CRAVEN. He died on the 2d of May, 1869, and was buried on the 4th of May, and he died of disease of the lungs. The affidavit also says he had unrestrained liberty to go where he liked, and denies that he was ever kidnapped by one FITZSIMMONS, as alleged by ROBERT M. WILSON. The affidavit goes on to deny all statements alleged as false, malicious and fraudulent.

Mr. ISAAC WILSON alleges that about thirteen years ago the present complainant, ROBT. M. WILSON, committed a certain crime on a young German girl, and he was indicted for the same. The old man in order to furnish bonds for his son's appearance mortgaged his house for $1,200. The deceased became embarrassed from that time, and was obliged to borrow $1,000 from deponent. Eventually the latter alleges that he bought the house, and that it belongs to him now. For thirteen years, however, he allowed his brother and family to live in it, during which time ROBERT was sadly used by his children. On one occasion, it is claimed, the daughter KATE applied for a warrant to send the old man to Blackwell's Island, which was refused with a fitting rebuke. On another occasion, that ROBERT and his wife beat him till the blood flowed, and that they dragged him by the beard and knocked him about unmercifully. The body, although exhumed has not been dissected, and will be re-interred. It is thought by ISAAC WILSON that the desire on the part of ROBERT M. WILSON to get the body over to New-York was in order to put poison in the stomach, and so make up a case.

THE TABLES TURNED.

ROBERT M. WILSON, who made the allegations against ISAAC WILSON in this matter, visited Justice WHITE's office in Hoboken last evening and, at the instance of ISAAC WILSON, was arrested for alleged perjury and sent to the county jail.

Letter from the Counsel of Robert and Isaac Wilson—Affidavit of Deceased.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The several articles appearing in your columns headed similar to the above, invite, in vindication of the dead and living, a word from the undersigned, who acted as the counsel of ROBERT WILSON, deceased, and ISAAC WILSON, in the legal proceedings spoken of, which resulted favorably to the deceased father, ROBERT, and adversely to the claims of the son ROBERT M. WILSON. The following sworn statement of Mr. ROBERT WILSON, deceased, now on the files of the New-York Superior Court, negatives his pretended abduction by Mr. JAMES FITZSIMMONS, and the disastrous termination of the son's suit to obtain the father's property throws some light on the Bergen City mystery. At all events it makes it a little odd that the son, who so maltreated his father's body, living, should be solicitous about his father's body dead.

S. B. NOBLE,
Attorney for ROBERT and ISAAC WILSON,
No. 111 Nassau-street.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—*Robert Wilson, Kate A. Wilson and others vs. Robert Wilson, Isaac Wilson and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.:* ROBERT WILSON, at present of Bergen, N. J., being duly sworn, says: * * * The truth and the fact to be, that, unable to get an accounting from the said ROBERT M. WILSON in respect to the rents collected from the tenants of deponent occupying said premises, and having discovered that the said ROBERT M. WILSON was giving out leases for r portion of the premises aforesaid without any right or authority or permission of or from deponent, and having otherwise discovered that the said ROBERT M. was acting unfaithfully and dishonestly and ungratefully towards deponent, who had done so much for him, he remonstrated with him, whereupon the said ROBERT M. WILSON and his alleged wife, MARTHA E. WILSON, and the said KATE A. WILSON, plaintiffs, commenced a series of the most violent acts of cruelty and oppression toward deponent and his wife, rendering deponent's life miserable and insupportable there, (meaning with the family of ROBERT M., No. 119 West Forty-fifth-street.) That they conspired and combined together, with the wicked design of inducing this deponent by threats, by starving and menaces of every description, and by threats of making away with him unless he would consent to execute and sign some paper by which they could cover up the dishonesty of said ROBERT M. WILSON, and compel deponent, by duress, to give up his legal rights. That during this period of abominable ill-treatment, they, on one occasion, actually had deponent sent to Blackwell's Island on a false and frivolous charge, and finally, on or about the month of October, 1867, their brutal and undeserved treatment culminated in acts of barbarity horrible to mention: the plaintiff, MARTHA E. WILSON, the alleged wife of ROBERT M. WILSON, attacked deponent, and struck him five or six blows in the face, drawing blood at every blow, and the plaintiff, ROBERT M. WILSON, caught deponent by the beard and hair, and knocked deponent's head against the wall and cut great and unseemly gashes upon deponent's forehead, and the plaintiff KATE A. WILSON joined in this abuse, and, like fiends, they thrust deponent finally in a dark bedroom, and bound deponent's hands and feet with cords and threw him upon the bed, the plaintiff ROBERT M. WILSON jumping on deponent's breast, and exclaiming, as he left deponent in this agonizing condition, "There let the damned old rascal stay until he learns to do what we want; we will put him up." Deponent, however, upon being left alone, loosened the cords with his teeth and made his escape, and reached the house of the defendant, ISAAC WILSON, his brother, where he is now located and kindly cared for by the wife of said ISAAC.

ROBERT WILSON.

Sworn to before me, this 27th day of April, 1868,
JOHN P. NAGLE,
Commissioner of Deeds.

The New Tax Commissioners.

Messrs. GEORGE H. ANDREWS, NATHANIEL SANDS, WILLIAM H. KING and THOMAS H. CREAMER, the newly-appointed Tax Commissioners, took possession of their office at noon yesterday. For the present no changes will be made in the clerical force of the office, but it is supposed that next month a number of the Democrats will have to give place to Republicans. The four Commissioners took the oath of office before Mayor HALL, yesterday morning.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The centennial anniversary of the Collegiate North Reformed Dutch Church, at the corner of William and Fulton streets, will take place on Tuesday next, May 25. Morning service will begin on that day at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, D. D., is to deliver the morning address. At the evening service, at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL. D., Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D. D., and others, will address the audience. The memorial discourse, by TALBOT W. CHAMBERS, D. D., will be delivered during the morning service.

There will be a public meeting on behalf of the City Mission this evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. The design of this meeting is to unfold the plans and operations of this Society, and to awaken a fresh interest in the cause of City Evangelization.

The Police made 1,409 arrests in this City last week.

RUDOLPH KEMP, of No. 138 Hester-street, aged 8 years, fell off Pier No. 43, East River, yesterday, but was rescued by the Police.

ELLEN COLLINS, of No. 54 Mulberry-street, was severely injured, yesterday, by being knocked down by a horse and cart, on the corner of South and Fulton streets.

DENNIS LAHAN, of No. 334 East Fifty-ninth-street, while digging a sewer at No. 330 Henry-street, was severely injured, yesterday, by the embankment falling upon him. He was taken home.

A slight fire occurred yesterday at No. 512 West Twenty-sixth-street, occupied by TAYLOR & SON as a feed-store. Damage $100; insured for $4,000.

Rev. JAS. FREEMAN CLARK, D. D., of Boston, author of *Truths and Errors of Orthodoxy*, will preach to-day, morning and evening, at the Free Church services in the large hall of Cooper Institute.

Primary School No. 16, in East Thirty-second-street, will be thrown open for inspection on Monday, the 24th, at 11 o'clock A. M. The school will be opened for the reception of pupils on Tuesday at 9 A. M.

The "Widow VAN COTT," whose name is familiar to the public as that of a "local preacher" in the Methodist Episcopal Church, will occupy the pulpit of the Duane Church, in Hudson-street, near Spring-street, this evening. A large congregation will doubtless be present.

Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, D. D., author of the *Truths and Errors of Orthodoxy*, will preach in the large hall of the Cooper Institute to-day, morning and evening. Dr. CLARKE is one of the most thoughtful preachers of the day.

Brooklyn.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, the cradle factory of CHARLES FENN, corner of Smith and Marshall streets, Eastern District, took fire, and was almost totally destroyed. The loss on stock and building is estimated at $4,000. No insurance.

About 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the Ridgewood Flour Mills, No. 9 Grand-street, Eastern District. The flames were confined to the engine-room, where the fire originated, and the only damage sustained amounted to $250. Insured for $4,000.

THEODORE PEDELL and JACK HOFFMAN, it appears, robbed the corpse of JAMES ROGERS, the truck driver who died suddenly on a Fulton Ferry boat, a day or two ago. They were intrusted with the keeping of the body at the dead-house, and took advantage of their opportunity. PEDELL confesses his guilt, but HOFFMAN has absconded. The money taken amounted to only $11.

The body of THOMAS LEONARD, a boy 17 years old, who resided in Warren-street, between Nevins and Powers streets, was found hanging in the cellar of an unoccupied house in Warren-street, near Fourth-avenue, yesterday. The Coroner held an inquest last evening.

Rev. Dr. SHAW, of Rochester, will preach in the Reformed Church, on the Heights, this morning, and in Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church in the evening.

MARY A. CONROY, 10 years of age, fell into a cistern at the residence of her parents, No. 43 Dikeman-street, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and was drowned.

The new Board of Fire Commissioners met in the Comptroller's office yesterday afternoon and drew for terms. Messrs. MASSEY and McLAUGHLIN drew the eight-year terms, leaving the six-year terms to Messrs. BROWN and CAMPBELL. FREDERICK MASSEY was elected President; HUGH McLAUGHLIN Treasurer and Mr. CASPIAN A. SPARKS Secretary. The Board adjourned until Monday, at 10 o'clock.

The number of arrests made by the Brooklyn Police last week was 336.

ROBERT GILPIN, an incorrigible boy, 17 years old, who has for a long time been beyond parental control, and has spent his time lounging about the City Park, was arrested yesterday by officer BARR and taken before Justice BUCKLEY. His father, JOHN GILPIN, complained of his general bad behavior, and specially of his having stolen a quantity of silver coin from him. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

ROBERT JARDINE, who was arrested on complaint of TERRENCE McGUIGGAN on the charge of altering a contract by erasing the word "No" therefrom, was taken before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. JARDINE threatens to institute proceedings against McGUIGGAN for damages of $25,000 for false imprisonment.

Westchester County.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD, son of Ex-Secretary SEWARD, and late Assistant Secretary of State, has purchased a splendid place at Irvington on the Hudson, and proposes to locate there permanently.

WM. GRACE, a laborer, engaged at work upon the Presbyterian Church now being erected at Irvington, was struck by the hoisting block upon the head on Tuesday last and thrown to the earth. He was carried to his home at Tarrytown and taken care of. His injuries were thought, at first, to be fatal, but the injured man is happily improving.

JAMES WILSON, Captain of the sloop *Dr. Hasbrouck*, on Thursday last sustained severe injuries on board of his vessel. It appears that some men were removing from it some flag-stones, when one struck another standing up against the side of the vessel and threw it forward edgewise against the leg of the Captain, cutting through the flesh into the bone. Amputation would, it was thought, be necessary. The man was put aboard of his vessel and carried to this City, the place of his residence.

A laborer named JOHN DONOHOE, a resident of Tremont, was found at an early hour yesterday morning lying dead between the Harlem Railroad track and the platform of the depot at Tremont. There were several cuts about his head, and his breast was a perfect jelly. It is supposed that he had fallen asleep during the night on the platform, and had been struck and instantly killed by a passing train. Coroner BATHGATE, of Morrisania, held an inquest over his body yesterday, when a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. The jury also took occasion to recommend that a flagman be stationed by the Railroad Company on the corner of Railroad-avenue and Morris-street, not far from the spot of the accident.

Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, will visit Grace Church, West Farms, on Sunday, June 6, to administer the rite of confirmation.

New-Jersey.

ADOLPH LUCH, a scavenger, yesterday, while cleaning out the vault of house No. 18 Morris-street, found the body of a child tied up in a white sheet. It had evidently been born alive.

The Newark Common Council have passed a resolution requesting the legal voters of Newark to express their preferences by ballot on Tuesday, June 1, on the question of permitting horse-cars to run on Sunday.

A kettle of varnish exploded on Friday night in the establishment of Messrs. SNYDER & TISCH, No. 120 Boyden-street, Newark, severely injuring two men and a boy. The varnish was left to cool in a gangway, and some naphtha was poured in to reduce it, when the explosion occurred.

The injunction applied for by Mr. F. H. STEVENS, to prevent the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company from appropriating the water front of the Passaic, without compensation, has been refused by Chancellor ZABRISKIE.

The Newark Common Council have sanctioned the appropriation of $15,000 for the establishment of a fire-alarm telegraph in that city.

On Friday afternoon the graduates of Princeton College held an informal meeting and made preliminary arrangements to form an Alumni Association. A meeting will be held next month, when Dr. McCOSH, President of the College, is expected to be present.

WILLIAM SCHOENWOLF, who has been on trial during the past week at the Essex County Court of Newark, charged with perpetrating a crime on a young German girl, was found guilty late on Friday night after several hours' deliberation.

The residence of JAMES WILSON, on Oakwood-avenue, Orange, was entered by thieves on Friday night, but hearing Mr. WILSON moving about they decamped, leaving the booty which had been collected. On the same night a house on Cherry-street, occupied by Mr. BLACKWELL, was also entered and robbed.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Union, held at Newark, it was resolved to receive in a body Senator SPRAGUE, on his visit to the city, in June.

A man named LITTLE had his arm amputated, yesterday, at St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark. He had been knocked down by an engine on the Morris and Essex Road, between Milburn and South Orange. His arm was fearfully mangled.

A man known as "Larry," a brakeman in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, was found dead on the track near the depot in Port Jervis on Friday night. He had been run over by the cars.

A carpenter named JOHN MOORE, a resident of Hudson City, was run over yesterday on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Mount Bethel, and had his right arm mashed so that it had to be amputated. He was conveyed to the St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken.

A bank on the New-Jersey Western Railroad caved in on Friday in the vicinity of the ponds, while the laborers were at work, injuring one so badly that he had to be conveyed to the New-York Hospital. His limbs were terribly crushed. The other men escaped.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22—1 P. M.
Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenties quiet at 79¾. Railway Stocks steady; Erie, 19¼; Illinois Central, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 22—1 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed dull at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands ... 11¾d.
Middling Orleans ... 11½d.
The sales of the day foot up 7,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced to 27s. ℔ cwt. Other articles unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Cheese has advanced to 82s. ℔ cwt. Other articles quiet and unchanged.
PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits declined to 6⅛d. ℔ gallon; Refined steady. Turpentine, 27s. 3d.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22—1 P. M.
All articles in the London Produce Market closed without alteration in tones and quotations.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 22.
COTTON—The market opened quiet for both stock on spot and afloat; on spot, 146f.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22—11 A. M.
Consols opened at 92¾ for money and the account. United States Five-twenties opened firm at 78¾. Railway stocks opened quiet. Erie Railway shares, 19¾; Illinois Central Railway shares, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 22—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market opened dull at the closing quotations of last night. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE—The markets opened without any alteration of the closing prices of last night.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22—11 A. M.
SUGAR—The market for stock afloat opened buoyant at 29s. 6d.; on spot, 39s. 9d.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22—3 P. M.
Tallow is quoted at 43s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 22.
Petroleum quiet; Standard White, 47½f.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 22—Evening.
United States Bonds are firmer and higher at 86⅞ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, May 22—Evening.
The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 71f. 25c.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 22—Evening.
Cotton closes dull and unchanged for both on spot and afloat.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 22—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	W.	Clear	53
Portland	E.	Overcast	52
Boston	N. W.	Cloudy	54
New-York	N.	Raining	56
Philadelphia	N.	Raining	54
Wilmington, Del	N. E.	Cloudy	56
Washington	N. E.	Raining	65
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	70
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	64
Charleston	W. S. W.	Clear	75
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	65
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	—
Oswego	N. W.	Clear	53
Buffalo	N.	Clear	50
Pittsburg	N. W.	Clear	55
Chicago	N.	Clear	50
Louisville	N.	Clear	60
Mobile	N. E.	Clear	70
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	73
Key West	S. W.	Clear	82
Havana	N.	Clear	80

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Hansa	May 8	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Hammonia	May 25	New-York	Hamburg.
Etna	May 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	May 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Dorian	May 26	New-York	Glasgow.
Fulton	May 26	New-York	Copenhagen.
Deutschland	May 27	New-York	Bremen.
Samaria	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Cambria	May 29	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	May 29	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	May 29	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR RIO, HAVANA, &C.			
South America	May 24	New-York	Rio.
Columbia	May 27	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	May 29	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela, and the West Indies, by the *South America*, close at the General Post Office at 8 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through, via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 22—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool*—Miss Lucy A. Pitman, Miss Clark and sister, E. Green, Chas. Sewall, Mr. Boyce, Wm. E. Pitman, Gregor J. Mitchieson and wife, Rev. Dr. Gillett and wife, Senator F. W. Osborn, Rev. Dr. Osborn, Miss Call, Miss Gillett, Thos. Fitzgerald, Master Baker, F. M. Haverty, Mr. Stephani, Master Richards, John Stewart, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Baker, Chas. J. Godfrey, Richard Lee, wife and daughter, J. W. Barstow, J. Rogers, Mr. Fuller and wife, Abbott G. Thorp, Jr., wife and sons, Miss Mary Thorp, Miss Nan Thorp and nurse, T. P. Baker, wife and daughter, Mr. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, Miss Markam, Mr. Church and wife, Miss Arthur, Miss King, Mrs. Richards and daughter, Masters Chas. and Bertie Thorp, Mrs. Watson and daughter, Mr. Hall, P. Bettaline, Mrs. J. Campbell and infant, Mrs. J. Higgs and child, Jas. Fitzsimmons, Alf Morlan, Mrs. Hennessey, Mrs. Geo. Herbert, Wm. Strecker, G. Kronika, John S. Dovey, Levi C. Bird, Rev. Dr. Hill and wife, Wm. M. Thomas, wife and daughter, Mrs. Wm. Sloane, three children, infant and nurse, Senator Chandler, wife, daughter and servant, Pat. Kenley, M. J. Willbur, Jos. Smith, Mr. Mooney, Geo. Otis, wife and family, Miss Clare Cornegys, Misses Mary and Cornelia Cornegys, E. B. Cornegys, Mr. Watson, William Bird, General Don Franz Selles, Salvador Selles, Martin Selles, Don Salvador Cabrestell, Don Dionisa Peres, Don Didel Peres, Don Miguel Peres, Thomas [illegible], Fidel Dalrymple, Chas. Burton, Mr. Whiteside, Miguel Whiteside, Mr. Dalton, Miss Vogt, S. A. Green, C. Menandy, Miss Clara J. Lovejoy, M. B. Green, Mr. Abbott, J. Cascoin, James Hart, Philip Jourdan, W. Mulligan, John Mahon, G. W. Clark, W. P. Coast and wife.

MAY 22—*In steamship India, for Glasgow*—Miss Catherine Berrell, Miss Eliza McLellan, Mrs. Andrew Harvey, Mrs. P. Sims, 2 children and nurse, Miss L. Payne, Richard G. Richards, Mrs. Richards, Miss Richards, J. A. Hutton, Mr. Hutton, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Hutton and two children, Mrs. Andrews and child, Mrs. M. D. Sprott and child, Miss M. Van Master, Miss Alexander Gray, Erastus Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Hon. W. Carson, Mrs. Carson, Professor Henry Smith, Richard Gassmere, Ernest Fourner, W. C. Young, Thomas W. West, William McBride, John Cartlidge, Mrs. Cartlidge and 3 children, Miss A. S. Bogert, C. W. Whitney, Mrs. Mrs. Whitney, four children and servant, Mr. McLaren, Mrs. Knower, James Haggerty, Mrs. Haggerty and child, Emanuel Isaacs, George F. Isaacs and child, Gilbert Ewing, F. J. Martrey, J. McConnell, Thomas Fitzgerald, T. Shields, Francis King, Capt. W. E. Mitchell, J. Mayo, Miss Margaret Mackay, Mary J. Castrey, Mrs. Thos. Sprats and child, Charles Newman, Thos. Darling, Charles Robinson, E. W. Cronendald, Mrs. Margaret Gordon, Mrs. L. Paterson, Andrew Olsen, Miss M. McBride, Miss Hamilton, John Tynnan, Miss J. Stein, Miss A. Stein, Patrick McDonald and wife, Robert Simpson, Thos. J. Melbado, Miss Mary Henny, Mrs. Carroll, John Hoare, John Sembles, William Forsyth, Miss Nellie Martin, Miss Kate Kenny, and other passengers in the steerage.

MAY 22—*In steamship England for Liverpool*—John Nash, lady and child, E. Bebbington and lady, Mrs. A. M. Dawkins, child and infant, Mr. Try, Dr. J. Fraid, Thos. Buch, Geo. Griffiths and lady, Chas. Johnson, John Gigmoghre, Miss J. McDonald, Dr. Buell, Miss Jane Harding, Thos. Tapping, Rev. John Lanity, M. J. Hoffman, Mr. Gregory, J. M. Young and lady, child and servant.

MAY 22—*In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah*—Mrs. Fahrhaus and infant, Henry Rohlder, E. A. Vail, R. Kunsberg, A. H. Yarrington, Carl Epping, R. B. Barkley, E. B. Wesson, Morris Murray, Miss Julia B. Murray, Miss Nellie Murray.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 22—*In steamship Magnolia, from Charleston*—Rev. A. T. Porter, Rev. S. P. Leeds, Rev. Edwin Hall, B. Trembly, C. B. Robert, Lieut. Quinston and lady, E. Rathye, H. Conlon, Geo. Dexter, L. Howes, T. P. Whittemore, J. Levering, R. T. Watt, Jno. Sinclair and lady, Mrs. McAdams, Miss Cook, E. A. Sanbourn and lady, Mrs. Ann Leonard and 2 children, E. Leonard, and 25 in steerage.

In steamship Ariadne, from Galveston—John Steight, Mrs. Mary C. Wilson and 2 children, Mrs. G. W. Goodwin, Mrs. J. A. Prue and daughter, J. F. Chamberlain, E. Stiger, John Sherman. *From Key West*—Mrs. J. F. Phillips, E. W. Pailhel, J. Holdame, R. T. Beal, John D. Arcutt.

MAY 22—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Mr. Burnett, Miss E. S. Gray, W. G. Moorehead, lady and child, Henry Parks, Mrs. Silverstein, Edward Righton, Mr. Turner, J. P. Maguire, E. J. Nelmers, Jacob Seemons, Mrs. Stanley, Mr. Calahan, Jas. Wilson. *From Halifax*—Mrs. Bakenham, 2 children and maid, Miss Forrester, Miss Jessie Forrester, Mr. McBride and wife, Miss M. A. Barton, Captain John Flynn, Rev. Mr. McKay, M. B. Daley, Jos. Seeton, Thos. Bayne and son, Daniel Fraser, Miss M. Halpin, Miss Sequire.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 36 | Sun sets.... 7 18 | Moon sets.. 3 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 36 | Gov. Island. 6 25 | Hell Gate.. 7 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 22.

Cleared.

Steamships India, (Br.,) Monroe, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; New-York, (N. G.,) Nordenholt, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, N. L. McCready; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray Ferris & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, Phillips & Brown; Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans, F. Baker.

Ships Avonmore, (Br.,) Carfield, St. John, N. B., Arkell & Tufts; W. H. Moody, (Br.,) Durkee, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Mary E. Dana, O'Neil, Georgetown, S. C.; Carlton, Trecartin, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Brunswick, Pitts, Portland; Idaho, Cartman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Brigs James Davis, Stowers, Stockton, Walsh & Carver; Corinna, (Aust.) Loverich, Cette, Wendt, Fetone & Brockman.

Schooners J. M. Richards, Irving, Georgetown, via Charleston, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Fanny Elder, Shea, Newburyport, H. W. Loud & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston May 12, and Key West 17, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool May 8, Queenstown 9, and Halifax 19, with mdse. and 803 passengers, and $4,100 in specie to John G. Dale. Had strong head winds and variable weather.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours with naval stores and passengers to James Hand.

Brig Samson, Williams, Gaboon River, W. C. A., 62 ds. with barwood to Yates & Porterfield; April 9, lat. 2 54 S., long. 20 27, spoke ship City of Mankin, (Br.,) from Glasgow for Calcutta; May 4, lat. 22 32, lon. 52 25, exchanged lon. with brig Medora, (Br.,) bound east; 13th, lat. 31 30, lon. 65 20, spoke bark Tarsus, (Br.,) from Jamaica for London; left in port, brig Laura Gertrude, Miller, for New-York in 4 ds.

Bark Wild Hunter, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Bossance, Port Talbot, Eng., 53 ds. with railroad iron to order. May 7, lat. 40 18, lon. 59, during a gale of wind was struck by a heavy sea, which stove house. Has had a succession of westerly gales the whole passage.

Bark Frigg, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cardiff 42 ds. with railroad iron to order. May 15, lat. 41 28, lon. 60, signalized brig "Nebenson" (of Windsor, N. S.) steering S. S. W. Had had heavy westerly gales.

Bark Teresa, (of Curacoa,) Galle, Maracaibo 21 ds. with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co.; May 12, 6 miles N. E. of Watling's Island, spoke schr. "Mary E. Lunt," steering S. E. Had fine weather the whole passage.

Bark Jos. E. Eaton, Ellingwood, Cienfuegos 17 ds. with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. May 20, lat. 35, lon. 73, spoke bark Eagle, from Cienfuegos for New-York. Had fine weather to Hatteras, since cold northerly winds.

Brig Scotsman, (Br.,) Fidget, Messina 66 ds. with fruit, &c., to John E. Devlin & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 7. Had light winds and calms.

Brig Teresina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Naples 60 ds. with fruit and mdse. to Lawrence Giles & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Gelsomina, (Ital.,) Fregiia, Castellamare, Naples 58 ds. with fruit to R. H. Allen & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 9.

Schr. Corine, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Eleuthera 7 ds. with fruit to James Douglas; left in port schr. Julia A. Decker, for New-York, waiting cargo.

Schr. Sunbeam, (of Belfast, Me.,) Pierce, East Harbor, Eleuthera 11 ds. with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Ganges, Higgins, Harrington, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Charm, Nickerson, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Thos. Hix, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. W. C. Hall, Pressey, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Henry Croskey, Potter, Orient, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Trade Wind, Martin, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Cherub, Webster, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Bowman, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Willie Jameson, Bums, Port Johnson, for Portsmouth.

Schr. John W. Cole, Mason, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Alaska, Clark, Musquash, N. B., via Holmes Hole 11 ds. with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Hundy, New-Bedford.
Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence.
Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence.
Schr. Village Queen, Tilerson, Providence.
Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Providence.
Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Providence.
Schr. Veranda, Ponder, Providence.
Schr. Thomas Barrett, Allen, Providence.
Schr. Young Teaser, Beman, Providence.
Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River.
Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Strickland, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jane M. Brainard, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Chas. Cooper, Nickerson, New-Haven.
Schr. Orestes, Bodine, New-Haven.
Schr. W. E. Barnes, Holton, Portland.
Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, Somerset.
Schr. Emily Hillard, Trimble, Plainfield, Me.
Schr. Susan Jane, Holland, Virginia.
Schr. Marie and Louise, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, N., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool; New-York, Bremen; India, Glasgow; Fah Kee, Bermuda; George Washington and Sherman, New-Orleans; San Salvador, Savannah; Manhattan, Charleston; Louisa Moore, Newbern, N. C.; Wm. P. Clyde, Wilmington, N. C.; Isaac Bell, Norfolk, &c.; Fanita, Wilmington, N. C.; ships Imperial, San Francisco; Kenilworth, St. John, N. B.

Below.

Ship Crescent City, (Br.,) Colefield, from Liverpool April 23—(By pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., May 22—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia; ship Leland, New-Bedford; brigs Antilles, Trinidad; D. S. Soule, Elizabethport; schrs. Pomona, Azua; Arguseye, Charleston, S. C.; S. L. Morgan, Charleston, S. C.; Seaflower, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 22—Sld. schr. Anna Leland, for Boston; steamer Champion, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 22—Arr. Revenue cutter Northern, from a cruise; sld. ship Harrisburg, for Woods Hole. A northeast storm set in this afternoon.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 22—Arr. bark Sitka, Cadiz.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22—Arr. ships Altmark, from Hamburg; Shirley, from Hong Kong.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 22, A. M.—Arr. bark Warren, New-York, for Bangor; schrs. Pilot's Bride, Rockland, for Philadelphia; Ocean Star, do., for New-York; Anna Dole, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; S. Nelson Hall, Bangor, for Hartford; Defiance, Vinalhaven, for New-York; J. B. Norris, Boston, for New-Bedford.

Sld. schrs. James Satterthwaite, Ida May, White Sea, Pedro A. Grau, Earl, Addie Ryerson, E. G. Buxton, Anna Dole, J. B. Norris.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Mabel Hall, Rockland, for Wilmington, N. C.; Nellie Bowers, Baltimore, for Boston; Mary Louisa, Bangor, for Bridgeport; reports on evening of 19th, during a northeasterly gale, anchored off Succonessett life boat, dragged across Vineyards Sound to Hawes' Shoal, (Muskeget Channel,) and to prevent going on the shoal was obliged to slip chains; also reports loss of flying jib.

Sld. bark Warren, schrs. Senora, M. D. Scull, George H. Bent, Mary D. Haskell, Sinaloa, Nellie Bowers.

6 P. M.—Wind westerly, clear.

May 23, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Oreco, Rockland, for New-York; F. Nelson, Mattapony River, Va., for Bath; Frederick Fish, Alexandria, for Boston; John Wright, Portland, Conn., for do.

Sld. brigs Marco Polo, Allston; schrs. Ethan Allen, Adelia, (Br.,) A. M. Lee, Ocean Ranger, Alguizar, Canary, Ephraim and Anna, Sandy Point, E. H. Nash, Otis, Sidney Price, Oreco, Com. Tucker, Iona, Ocean Star, S. Nelson Hall, Pilot's Bride, J. Nelson, Oreco, Mabel Hall.

8 A. M.—Wind W. N. W.; clear.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 22—A severe northwest storm is prevailing.

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MAY 24,
$40 SILK SUMMER CLOAKS FOR $25.
$50 SILK SUMMER CLOAKS FOR $30.
$60 SILK SUMMER CLOAKS FOR $35.
$70 SILK SUMMER CLOAKS FOR $40.
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 24, THE FOLLOWING NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER:
2 Cases Broche Grenadine, New Style, at 25c.
2 Cases Silk Stripe French Grenadine, from $1 25.
2 Cases Marled Lenos.
1 Case Foulard Poplins, for Suits—Something Entirely New.
2 Cases Marled Challie Poplins.
2 Cases Robe de Voyage, at 25c., for Suits.
8 Cases Jaconet and Nankeen Robes, Latest Parisian Styles.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.
GRAND-ST., CORNER OF CHRYSTIE-ST.

LADIES' TROUSSEAUX FOR $230.

6 MUSLIN CHEMISES, at $2 50	$15 00
6 LINEN CHEMISES, at $5	30 00
6 pairs of MUSLIN DRAWERS, at $2	12 00
6 pairs of LINEN DRAWERS, at $4	24 00
3 PLAIN SKIRTS, at $2 50	7 50
3 TUCKED SKIRTS, at $3 50	10 50
3 MUSLIN NIGHT DRESSES, at $4	12 00
3 MUSLIN NIGHT DRESSES, at $5	15 00
3 TUCKED YOKE CAMBRIC NIGHT DRESSES, at $7	21 00
3 TUCKED YOKE CAMBRIC NIGHT DRESSES, Embroidered, at $10	30 00
2 FLANNEL SKIRTS, at $7	14 00
3 DRESSING SACQUES, at $4	12 00
1 DELAINE ROBE	15 00
3 CORSET COVERS, at $4	12 00
	$230 00

The whole or any single article of the above OUTFIT may be had on application, or will be sent by express, C. O. D. Every article is made in the best manner, and from the best materials.

LORD & TAYLOR'S
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

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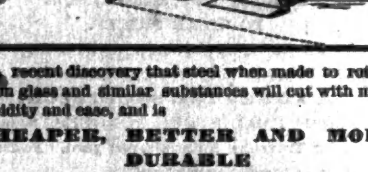

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CHEAPER, BETTER AND MORE DURABLE
THAN THE
BEST DIAMOND.
INVALUABLE TO EVERY FAMILY.
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GREEN RIVER CUTLERY WORKS,
NO. 83 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

Great Reduction in Prices.
CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
We this day issue a NEW CATALOGUE, in which we print our VERY LOWEST PRICES, and from which we make no DISCOUNTS OR DEVIATION whatever.
Our object is to furnish to our Patrons THE VERY BEST PIANOS which can be manufactured, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES which will yield us a fair remuneration.
Rosewood 7-octave Square Pianos,
Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs,
and all Modern Improvements,
at Prices from $475 to $600.
It will be our aim, as it has been during the past FORTY-SEVEN YEARS, to make the VERY BEST POSSIBLE INSTRUMENTS in every respect. Our rules are: NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK DONE TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
Rosewood 7 1-3-octave Grand Pianos
from our latest and best scales,
from $1,050 to $1,900.
OUR PRICES are set as LOW as they possibly can be to insure the MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP, and the VERY BEST QUALITY OF MATERIALS used in every branch of the business.
EVERY PIANO MADE BY US IS FULLY WARRANTED, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.
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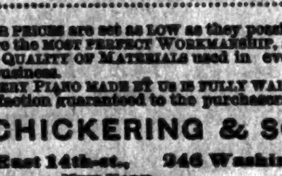
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ELEGANT STYLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
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NO. 561 BROADWAY.

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Has removed to NO. 907 BROADWAY. A large variety of ARTIFICIAL GEMS AND JEWELRY, set in gold and silver, of new and elegant design, equal to the finest in design and effect, in all but intrinsic value, and a full assortment of THEATRICAL JEWELRY.

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Examine the stock of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
CROCKERY, CUT AND PRESSED GLASSWARE
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POPULAR PRICES.
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No. 561 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 241, May 22, 1869.
54, 10, 73, 14, 41, 38, 15, 49, 35, 6, 5, 60, 63.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 242, May 22, 1869.
67, 70, 21, 51, 64, 27, 61, 17, 4, 29, 19, 5, 77.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 263, May 22, 1869.
40, 69, 1, 38, 26, 44, 11, 18, 25, 46, 32, 55, 75.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 264, May 22, 1869.
12, 4, 25, 30, 27, 65, 28, 13, 3, 53, 50, 29, 55.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.